DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow, winds easterly shifting to northwesterly.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,639. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¾c; cash cotton, 8⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate and Assembly Committees on Taxation yesterday gave a final hearing on the mortgage tax bill. Several bankers favored the measure. The Judiciary Committees of both houses gave a hearing on the anti-Gerry Society bills, Commodore Gerry fighting vigorously against the measures. The State Board of Charities agreed to withdraw its claim for "general supervision," declaring all that it desires is "visitation and inspection." Senator Stranahan has introduced a bill to amend the liquor tax law, embodying recommendations of the State Superintendent of Excise, and Senator Malby introduced a measure favored by Superintendent McCullagh, to provide more severe penalties for election law violations. —Page 5.

CONGRESS.—The Republicans will hold a conference on the Puerto Rican tariff bill Saturday. Opposition to the bill develops more strength, and it is possible the measure will be modified before going to a vote. It is said some Democrats favor it in its present form. Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) yesterday spoke in opposition. In the Senate the debate on Hawaii continued. Senator Penrose gave notice that he would call up the Quay case to-day.—Pages 1 and 4.

FOREIGN.—The Boers are leaving Natal and apparently gathering in force to oppose Gen. Roberts's advance. It is reported that Cronje is surrounded at Paardeberg and fighting stubbornly. Gen. Cronje's report on the fight on Sunday morning shows very small Boer losses. Many Canadians were killed at the Modder River. Gen. Roberts reports a list of casualties at Paardeberg. Secretary of State Hay, in his reply to the House resolution of inquiry, said that the department knew of no violation of mails such as was charged by ex-Consul Macrum, and that no secret treaty exists. It is announced on authority that no attempt at mediation has been made by this country. It is charged that the Hawkesley letters in regard to the Jameson raid were bought by Dr. Clark, M. P. A fire at Alaquines, Spain, has destroyed 320 houses, and threatens to wipe out the town. Henry Duff Traill, British newspaper man and author, died yesterday in London. The new German Meat Inspection bill bars canned, corned, and pickled meat, and makes former restrictions more severe. The German Government was defeated in the Reichstag yesterday. Dr. Charles Piazzi Smyth, former Astronomer Royal for Scotland, is dead. C. A. Otis of New York became insane while on board the Saale, and was taken to an asylum at Milton, England. An appeal has been made to the King of the Belgians to put a stop to a reign of terror prevailing in the Congo Free State. Representations are to be made to Ambassador Choate.—Pages 1 and 3.

Page 1.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff spoke at the Michigan Club, Detroit, complimenting ex-Secretary Alger.

Senator Depew discussed woman and her abilities before the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The men in charge of the taking up of the floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were reticent yesterday as to the progress of their plans. In addition to the funded debt of $13,000,000, the liabilities of the company were estimated yesterday at $30,000,000. Jacob Fleischhauer yesterday said that he had never heard that any stock of the Manhattanville line had been purchased by Third Avenue interests at less than $110 a share.

Page 3.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the author of the Keeley cure, died at Los Angeles from heart disease.

Miss Olga Nethersole, with her leading man and her manager, and the lessee of Wallack's Theatre, was arrested yesterday on the charge of offending public morals and decency by the rendition of Clyde Fitch's dramatization of "Sapho." The play was given as usual last night, and the hearing will be held to-morrow.

Page 4.

The opponents in committee of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill introduced a measure of their own.

It is reported from Washington that Milwaukee's chances of securing the Democratic National Convention are not so good as they were.

Attorneys representing the parties to the Gubernatorial contest in Kentucky have signed an agreement providing for a speedy trial of the pending injunction suits.

Page 11.

Daniel I. Bradley is in the lead in the contest for the amateur championship of America at live birds, which was begun yesterday at the Carteret Gun Club, at Garden City, and will be finished to-day.

Page 12.

The investigation in the matter of the City Club's' charges against District Attorney Gardiner was continued before Commissioner Wilcox in the Supreme Court, Part XII., yesterday.

The controversy between the Corporation Counsel and the Controller over the payment of claims under the prevailing rate of wages law was renewed yesterday, the Corporation Counsel demanding from the Controller his reasons for refusing to settle the claims.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SPAIN CLAIMS ISLANDS.

United States Gives Up Caygayen, Sulu, and Cibutu as Being Without the Treaty Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Upon representations of the Spanish Government to the effect that some of the islands south of the Philippine Archipelago which had been taken possession of by the United States gunboats were really the property of Spain, the authorities of the State Department have examined the charts and concluded to direct the withdrawal of our claims to the islands of Caygayen, Sulu, and Cibutu, all of which lie without the boundary lines laid down by the treaty of Paris.

CASE OF ARTHUR MAGNET.

Boy Starts to Walk from San Francisco to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 21.—Arthur Magnet, the fifteen-year-old boy who caused his guardian, Dr. Thelberg, to be arrested in New York City, and who was sent here to his foster mother, Mrs. Frazee, started to walk back to New York yesterday.

The boy was sent here by the Gerry society of New York, although the San Francisco Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children had sent two letters to the New York society strongly advising against sending the boy here, because Mrs. Frazee, who wished to care for the lad, was almost an imbecile.

When young Magnet reached here he would not live with Mrs. Frazee, and yesterday he secretly left the city and started to walk back East. He reached Pinole, twenty-four miles from here, where some kind-hearted people gave him shelter. He had only 10 cents in his pockets, but was confident he could reach New York all right. He said he disliked San Francisco, and preferred to live in New York.

"I haven't yet figured out how long it will take me to walk back," said the boy, "but I don't care, and the experience of walking is not half bad, anyway."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

CALL TO CONFER ON PUERTO RICO

Republicans Will Meet to Discuss the Tariff Measure.

THE BILL MAY BE CHANGED

Depends On the Strength the Opposition Develops.

Bromwell (Rep., Ohio) Speaks Against the Bill — Some Democrats Are Said to Favor It in Its Present Form.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—For the first time in the debate upon the Puerto Rico Tariff bill the voice of a Republican was to-day raised against the measure. Mr. Bromwell (Ohio) spoke against the bill. He opposed it on the ground of policy and not of constitutionality. His hostility, however, was not absolute, and he announced his intention of voting for it if the substitute failed. The other speakers to-day were Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) and Mr. Long (Rep., Kan.,) for the bill, and Mr. Henry (Dem., Texas,) against it.

A "conference" not a caucus, is on foot to be held on Saturday by the House Republicans, and Representative Tawney, who keeps track of members, has telegraphed all absentees to be here on that day.

The use of the word conference instead of caucus is significant, and is explained in two ways. A caucus would be expected to bind all those who participated in it. A conference would be merely a gathering of members to consider whether a certain course is advisable or not, and those who participated would not be bound to abide by the decision of a majority.

BILL MAY BE MODIFIED.

The occasion for this unusual gathering is the danger to the bill. Although the advocates of the Ways and Means bill insist that the opposition is less than it has been represented and that it will melt away when the time to vote arrives, there are many members on the Republican side who have not spoken out yet who are as determined as Representative McCall and Representative Littlefield and twelve others.

The Ways and Means Committee realizes that it did not take into account the possible effect of the action of Mr. Payne in accepting the advice of the President and introducing a free trade bill, and then the embarrassment that was sure to follow his abandonment of free trade. Both factions insist that the President is on their side.

A conference is expected to show just the strength of the free-trade side. If it is ascertained that the number of Republicans who wish to vote for free trade with Puerto Rico is too large to be ignored, it is not at all improbable that modifications will be made in the bill, or that the original bill of Mr. Payne, which the Democrats are willing to take as a substitute for the bill before the House, may have to be allowed to go through.

The only Democrat who is outspoken in his advocacy of the bill is Mr. Davey, (La.) He represents one of the largest sugarcane districts in the South. Some others, including Mr. Meyer and Mr. Broussard, (La.,) Mr. Devries, (Cal.,) Mr. Davies and Mr. Sparkman, (Fla.,) are said to be in the doubtful column; but the Democratic whip says that only Mr. Davey and Mr. Sibley (Penn.) will vote for it. Mr. Wilson of Idaho, a Silver Republican, is also said to be inclined to vote for the bill.

Some of the Republican opponents of the bill who dislike to go on record believe that the way out of the dilemma in which they find themselves is to vote to recommit the measure. On account of the pressure for time the debate hereafter will begin at 11 o'clock, and there will be night sessions Thursday and Friday.

RAY'S SUPPORT OF THE BILL.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) was the first speaker to-day. He supported the bill in an extended argument. He is the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and has devoted himself closely to the legal and Constitutional phases of the controversy over the broad question as to whether new territory was a part of the United States in a political sense.

He denied that any act of the President or Congress could extend the Constitution as a Constitution over a Territory while it remained a Territory. The immunities of the Constitution could be extended, but not the Constitution itself. The Constitution covered only the States of the Union.

Neither could a Territory, Mr. Ray argued, be created a State without the consent of the people thereof. The privileges of the Constitution could not be conferred or extended to an inch of territory outside the union of States until the people of the territory had been heard from.

In the language of the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were the property of the United States, to be legislated for as Congress chose.

REPUBLICAN IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Bromwell (Ohio) was the first Republican to oppose the bill upon the floor. Occupying a place in the centre aisle, he stated his position:

"It is never an agreeable thing," he began, "to take an active stand in opposition to one's political associates. It is much easier to drift with them and yield personal views and support the recommendation of the majority of the committee controlled by his party. In minor matters I have, upon numberless occasions, yielded my personal preferences. But, in a matter of so great moment as the present measure, which will shape the future policy not alone of the Republican Party, but of the Nation; which will establish precedents to control the future, dealing with questions of right and equity in our treatment of those under the protection of our flag, I, for one, believe that every member upon his solemn honor should decide for himself and cast his vote as his conscience dictates.

"It is a duty he owes to himself and to his party that he should not assist in the commission of an error which may affect its future domination in the Government and to his country that it may stand as the exponent of all that is just and honorable in its treatment of its citizens. Therefore, as a result of much careful and conscientious thought, I rise to-day to oppose a portion of the report of the Ways and Means Committee and express my preference for the bill as originally introduced by the gentleman from New York," (Payne.)

Continuing, Mr. Bromwell said he did not doubt the power of Congress to enact this legislation, but he did not agree with its justice or equity. The original bill proposed to establish free trade with Puerto Rico, and was in accordance with the recommendations of the President, Secretary of War, and others familiar with the conditions and necessities of the people of the island.

He announced that he would support the substitute if it was offered, and if defeated, rather than not have any legislation, he should vote for the pending measure. This announcement drew a round of applause from the Republican side. It created some surprise upon the Democratic side, where it was understood that Mr. Bromwell intended to oppose the bill outright.

THE PRESIDENT'S DUTY.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) arose to interrupt Mr. Bromwell. The latter refused to yield.

"I presume the gentleman who is about to interrupt me" said he, "is prepared to say, as I am informed he has said to others, that the President is in favor of this bill. I do not dispute it, but I say that no longer ago than day before yesterday a reporter of one of the great Republican papers of this country was sent to the President by his paper for the purpose of ascertaining the view of the President. The paper wanted to support the Presidential policy. It wanted to know whether it should continue editorially to support the position the President had taken in his message; and the reporter of that paper was assured at that time that the President was of the same opinion still, and the paper should go on as it had been doing.

"Now, if the President since his message to Congress in December has obtained information which shows that conditions are different to-day from what they were then, it is a solemn duty that he owes to Congress that he should communicate that additional information to us that we should not be dependent upon conversations and interviews of individual members of this House with the Chief Executive for the information upon which we as an executive body are to act.

"The Constitution provides that the President shall give to Congress such recommendations as he may think proper for the information of the members in the proper discharge of our duties. Let the President send a message to this House, let him say to us: 'Conditions are different to-day in Puerto Rico from what they were in December.' Let him say, 'I have additional information that I did not have when I wrote my message in December,' and the recommendation of the President will receive at the hands of every member of this House, and I am sure, speaking for myself, that it will receive at my hands, all that consideration that is due to every conscientious and honest Chief Executive of this country.

"But we get no such information at first hand. It comes to us through half a dozen channels, and we are advised that if we will call personally upon the President he will assure us that he wants us to vote for this bill. As I said at the beginning of my remarks, if we cannot get the bill that was originally introduced in this House, if we cannot have what the President recommended to us as an absolute necessity for the people of the Island of Puerto Rico, I, for one, am willing to take half a loaf rather than no bread.

"I merely want to say this, however, and I say it with all due respect to the committee, that if the Committee on Ways and Means in this House had taken its Republican colleagues into its confidence when this great measure was under consideration, there might not have been the same opposition to the bill that there is to-day.

"The only conclusion that I can reach is that the opposition which has been made by certain interests in this country has been powerful enough for this committee to change their minds."

In conclusion Mr. Bromwell said: "If merely for the purpose of proclaiming your right to legislate as you choose, you deem it necessary to make any distinction in the tariff laws of the two countries, let it be shown by a modification of the internal revenue laws which shall relieve, rather than increase, the burdens of the islands.

"This means much for the Puerto Ricans. If they are not treated fairly, if they conceive the idea that they are being treated no better than they were under Spanish rule; if they look with suspicion upon our professions of friendship they will be ready to cast off their allegiance and join our foes whenever opportunity offers. A monarchical Government may well claim 'might makes right,' but how much more noble would it be for this great, free and liberty-loving Republic to adopt the motto: 'Right is mighty and must prevail.'"

CALLS THE BILL "DAMNABLE."

Mr. Henry (Texas) followed in opposition to the bill which he said was more damnable than the laws enacted by the British Parliament against the people who inhabited the thirteen colonies prior to 1776. He asserted his belief that when the President recommended free trade with Puerto Rico he knew the people of that island were entitled to all the rights under the Constitution with which the people of the United States were endowed. Neither did he believe the President had changed his mind no matter what statements might be made on the other side.

He charged that the change of base had occurred to appease the sugar and tobacco interests of this country which feared the effect of free imports from Puerto Rico.

Mr. Henry said the tobacco and sugar interests of various sections had been before the Insular Committee in support of this bill. "Some of them," said he "came from my own State, but I'd see them damned before I would yield the ground upon which my ancestors achieved their independence. Long may the Republic live and speedily administer death to the spirit of imperialism."

LONG DEFENDS THE MEASURE.

Mr. Long, (Kan.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, closed the debate for the day with a speech in favor of the bill. He said he was a supporter of the Administration, and he would not knowingly oppose the wishes of the President. The Ways and Means Committee had carefully considered the President's recommendation and had framed a bill to raise revenue for the island. It was a political question, and must be met now.

Puerto Rico, he said, was prostrate. Relief could come only by the authorization of a loan, a direct appropriation out of the United States Treasury, or the enactment of a law to raise revenue. The committee considered that the last method was preferable.

Mr. Long said in conclusion: "The acquisition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines has made it possible for this country in the second century of its existence to extend its trade into foreign lands and become a power on the sea, as it now is upon the land. To do this, however, we must make tariffs for Puerto Rico and the Philippines suitable to their conditions. If this cannot be done they will be a burden, not a benefit.

"The nations of the world have been assured that we favor an 'open door' policy in the Philippines, and treaties are being made to establish the same policy in China. This policy does not mean free trade in the Philippines, but it means that the goods and ships of all nations shall be admitted on an equality with those of the United States. But if the minority is right we can do nothing except extend the customs and revenue laws to the islands, and absolute free trade is the result.

"Spain, under the treaty for ten years, can take her goods and merchandise there free. Only there we would be powerless to place a tariff upon her goods coming from those islands into the United States. On the fate of this bill depends the future policy of the Administration in relation with our Philippines and the Far East."

TARIFF ON PUERTO RICAN GOODS.

Suit to Restrain Collector Bidwell from Exacting Duties.

Papers in the suit to restrain Collector of Customs Bidwell from exacting duties on Puerto Rican goods will, it is stated, be served on the Collector to-morrow, and the motion will be heard on March 2.

The action was brought by the firm of A. S. Lascelles & Co. of this city, who are large dealers in Puerto Rican products. The contention of this firm is that Puerto Rico is a part of the territory of the United States, and not a foreign country, in the meaning of the law, and that the Collector ought to be compelled to repay the duties collected from merchants on Puerto Rican imports, and amounting to nearly $500,000.

Charles Henry Butler, attorney for A. S. Lascelles & Co., declared yesterday that it is not a question of the power of Congress to regulate the territories of the United States, and in so doing, to place a tariff on Puerto Rican trade.

"There are many members of Congress," he said, "who to-day are voting for the 25 per cent. bill because they are taking 75 per cent. off, and they have been advised that until the bill passed full duties must be paid, while, if there was no duty, they would no more vote to put 25 per cent. on than they would to put a tariff between Alaska and other ports."

Senate Amendments to the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Culberson of Texas to-day gave notice of two amendments he will propose to the Puerto Rican bill. One of these provides for free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States proper. The other gives the native Puerto Ricans the same right to choose whether they will become citizens of the United States that the Paris treaty confers upon residents who may have been born in the Spanish peninsula.

Against Puerto Rican Tariff.

Many of the cotton brokers are emphatically opposed to the idea of establishing custom duties between this country and Puerto Rico. A petition protesting against it has been circulated among members of the Cotton Exchange, and has obtained many signatures. It will be presented to the Senate.

A Curious Water Level.
The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

WOODRUFF SPEAKS IN DETROIT.

Compliments ex-Secretary Alger — Is Greeted as a Vice Presidential Possibility.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of New York was a notable figure to-day in the fifteenth annual gathering of the Michigan Club. He attended several receptions held in the afternoon, including one at ex-Secretary Alger's home. This evening he spoke at the club's banquet. He is greatly pleased by the attentions he has received from the Michigan politicians, and particularly by the reception he received at the banquet, where he was spoken of as a Vice Presidential possibility.

The toastmaster in introducing Mr. Woodruff said:

"The Republican Party believes in young men. They were in at the founding of the party; they have been in it since, and to them the party still turns with confidence and hope. The Michigan Club has been in the habit of nominating Presidential candidates, [alluding to speeches before the club by Harrison, McKinley, &c.] Surrounded as I am here by Governors and would-be Governors and other candidates, I am inclined to think that lightning might easily strike a Vice Presidential candidate here as well.

"When in the next National Convention the question is asked, 'Whom does New York want to name for Vice President?' because as New York goes so goes the Union, will they not turn to that stalwart pair of New York leaders and bring forth the name of Timothy L. Woodruff?"

A storm of applause greeted this reference to the guest of the club, and it was several minutes before Mr. Woodruff could be heard.

The chief interest for the Michigan auditors in Mr. Woodruff's speech was in his introductory remarks, which were as follows:

Born and educated in New England, for twenty years identified with the business interests of New York, nevertheless, to me the State of Michigan is and ever will be hallowed ground, for my maternal grandfather—whose full name I bear—lighted the first fire kindled on the site of yonder City of Pontiac. With his father and three companions nearly three generations ago he founded the first settlement beyond the frontier post of Detroit, which was then only an opening in an uninhabited wilderness. These pioneers, of Pilgrim lineage, departed from their native Connecticut upon this great undertaking with no other assets than probity, pluck, and perseverance. In their journey westward they found in 1807 Central New York the frontier; five years later they found Western New York the frontier, and six years later, passing up Lake St. Clair and the Clinton River, they found themselves beyond the zone of civilization in the primeval forest of this vast peninsula, and there this little band of early American expansionists planted the seeds of New England character for the propagation of that mighty power which the people of Michigan have since exerted in the progress of the Republic.

Grateful for the courtesy extended in your generous invitation, I am glad to be here for many reasons. Michigan is among my earliest impressions. How well I remember as a boy having heard my father state many times that the principles enunciated at the beginning of the Republican Party as a National organization beneath the oaks of Jackson in the State of Michigan in the year 1854 impelled him, then a Representative in Congress, to cast his fortune with the party of free speech, free soil, and free men. Thus under Michigan inspiration was I born a Republican.

Since coming into your State I have been deeply impressed with the thought that after a year of preparation the paramount power among the nations of the earth—an empire upon which the sun never sets—has not yet as many men under arms as were put into the field, fully equipped, in less than three months by Michigan's Secretary of War for the United States. What would have been your answer two years ago had you then been asked which would be sooner accomplished, the triumph of the Kingdom of Great Britain over the Republic of South Africa or that of the Republic of the United States over the Kingdom of Spain? In this connection it is a fact worth remembering that more trained soldiers of Spain surrendered to the Michigan commander on the Island of Cuba than there are Boers in the combined commandoes facing the armies of Great Britain.

Mr. Woodruff's complimentary reference to Gen. Alger was echoed in a speech by Gen. H. V. Boynton, who said:

It fell to the lot of a distinguished member of this club (Gen. Alger) to assemble and organize an army of a quarter of a million soldiers. It was my privilege to stand partially behind the scenes and obtain many clear views of the masterful work of our President and his Secretary of War while this gigantic task rushed on to its speedy and wonderful accomplishment.

It is a matter of keen satisfaction to stand before this audience of Michigan patriots, and, from personal knowledge, denounce these charges of inefficiency and neglect, with which the sensational press aroused and misled the country, as baseless, cruel, and diabolical.

There is nothing which drew the country closer to Washington than the dignity, silence, and patience with which he endured the slander and abuse to which even he was subjected. Your own honored Secretary, following this great example, bore his unjust burdens with a manliness which has already commanded the Nation's respect. When truth in regard to war management shall have driven falsehood into merited oblivion the verdict of history for him is sure to be "Well done."

Gov. Nash of Ohio, Gov. Pingree of Michigan, Gov. Shaw of Iowa also made addresses.

MAN AND WIFE BOTH DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

COS COB, Conn., Feb. 21.—After forty-one years of married life, the wife of John Van Nostrand died Monday of pneumonia. To-night Mr. Van Nostrand died. Saturday there will be a double funeral from the Miannis Methodist Church, and the bodies of both will be laid side by side in a Long Island cemetery.

For many years Mr. Van Nostrand was known to be more than eccentric. A half century ago he built the house in which he died, but finished only two rooms, allowing the scaffolding to remain about the outside so as to avoid payment of taxes, until about five years ago, when it blew down.

It is currently reported that Van Nostrand left a large amount of money hoarded away, notwithstanding the fact he was dependent upon his brother for support. This brother, a wealthy brewer, would each month send a check, and Van Nostrand, after retaining the checks for a year or two, would cash them. Where the money is no one knows.

$10,000 FOR ONE WORD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Because of an alleged error of one word in a telegraphic message Silberman Brothers have brought suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for $10,000 damages.

The plaintiffs, wool dealers, had been negotiating with a merchant in Oregon for the purchase of 85,000 pounds of wool, and the deal had proceeded so far that it was agreed between the parties that the wool was to be sold to them.

Silberman Brothers wired the Oregon merchant that their representative would see him Tuesday to approve the deal. The message, they assert, was changed to read Thursday. In consequence of the change Silberman Brothers complain that they lost the profits which would have accrued from the transaction, as the merchant sold the wool elsewhere after the time set in the telegram had passed.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE HARVARD CLUB GREETS BIG MEN

President Hadley of Yale Meets with Marked Applause.

GOV. ROOSEVELT A GUEST

Secretary Long Refers to His University Days—President Eliot Describes Progress at Harvard.

The thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York City was given at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, about 300 members of the club and guests being present. The dinner was notable among these annual gatherings for more than one reason.

It would hardly be true to say that as much enthusiasm for Yale was shown as for Harvard, but the display of cordiality for the former institution was such as to cause remark from several of the speakers. Possibly the presence of President Hadley of Yale was the reason for this, but it was generally regarded as an evidence that the last traces of bitter rivalry between the two great universities have disappeared.

Another circumstance which made the occasion noteworthy was the unveiling of two splendid portraits, by John S. Sargent. One is of James C. Carter and the other of Ambassador Choate. Both have served terms as Presidents of the club, and the portraits were ordered from Mr. Sargent by the club about three years ago.

He had not been able to execute them until recently, and they arrived just in time to be unveiled last evening. They have never been exhibited, even at a foreign gallery, and both pictures are regarded as among the most powerfully handled and effective that Mr. Sargent has ever executed. They are also both excellent as portraits.

The President of the club, Edmund Wetmore, presided at the dinner, and with him at the head table were Gov. Roosevelt, President Eliot of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, Secretary of the Navy Long, the Japanese Minister to the United States, Jutaro Komura; the Rev. Dr. Prescott Evarts, James C. Carter, Albert Stickney, Francis C. Huntington, Edward C. Martin, and Samuel Hill.

THE PROGRESS OF HARVARD.

After the dinner the Chairman, in the course of an introductory speech, said that when Harvard men met together as on the present occasion, it was one of those rare times when self-praise was allowable. He then alluded to the famous men whom the university has given to the United States, and went on to speak of the progress made by Harvard between the years 1800 and 1900. It was, he declared, to the honor of the older institutions of learning in this country that they had kept abreast of the demands of the times; that they developed character in such a way as to enable men to meet the stress and strain of modern life.

College men to-day were not eminent alone in scholarship, in literature, and in science, but also in the strife of competition in every calling. The college man had shown himself equal to every duty placed before him.

After the Chairman's speech every one stood while "Fair Harvard" was sung, and afterward the college yell was given with a vim that has never been excelled, even on a football field.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADDRESS.

President Eliot was received with great applause, and the college yell was repeated in his honor. He began by saying that last year was the most prosperous in all respects that Harvard had ever experienced. He might, he added, be asked what he meant by prosperity.

In the ordinary acceptance of the term the year was the best on record—in money and gifts received, and in the number of students. But after all, that was not what he really meant by prosperity. He meant that the intellectual and spiritual interests of the university had grown.

"How," asked the speaker, "have I any evidence to prove that this is so? I find the evidence in just such an assembly as this. Next Saturday I am going to attend another gathering of the same kind in Chicago, and, as in the case here, I shall see representatives of all professions and industries, men of force in all the activities of the Nation. Also I shall see public servants of conspicuous merit. That is what I mean when I say that Harvard is 'prosperous,' and all the other universities are, shall I say following, its lead?

"With us here to-night is the President of Yale. [Loud applause.] I am glad to have the opportunity of bidding him welcome to a position like none other in the world—that of the head of a leading American university. It may be permissible to say that I welcome him to a chase that may be a long one. [Laughter.] During the first half of this century Harvard pursued the stern chase of Yale, but in the second half Harvard got ahead."

President Eliot then went on to refer to the progress that Harvard had made in recent years. He referred to the fact that it has only become possible within the last few months for an undergraduate to study economics there through four successive years, and added that to-day there was no principal study which could not be studied in the same way.

The speaker then went on to refer to the fact that there is now a Harvard Club in Havana, of which the President is Gov. Gen. Wood, while sitting near him (President Eliot) was a representative of the Empire of Japan, a member of the Harvard Club of Tokio.

He went on to speak of the Harvard men who have recently been members of important international commissions, and of others who are at the head of great industrial corporations and trust companies.

CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT HADLEY.

The next speaker was President Hadley of Yale, who was greeted with prolonged applause. After thanking those present for the welcome given to him he said that it was a source of great pleasure to him to feel that in the future Harvard and Yale would be on terms of friendship, and he believed that the present good feeling was sure to increase.

He was glad to acknowledge that in many ways the friendship of Harvard had counted for the good of Yale. He welcomed everything that President Eliot had said about the good of Harvard. It was not the loss of Yale, but the gain of Yale, and every other institution of learning.

Dr. Hadley concluded by proposing a toast. He said that those present had already saluted Dr. Eliot as head of Harvard, but he was too large a man even for Harvard. He asked those present to drink Dr. Eliot's health as a man who by his work and example had given every American institution the right to rejoice in what he had accomplished.

The toast was drunk amid tremendous applause. The chairman then introduced Secretary Long, who received a most cordial welcome.

In the course of an address that was frequently interrupted with applause, Mr. Long said that he believed a gathering such as the present one should be an occasion for good cheer and fellowship, not for the preaching of sermons—especially sermons on the decadence of public men and the ruin of public affairs. He remarked that he almost wished that speaking at such times was as thoroughly discredited as silver was at present.

SECRETARY LONG'S MEMORIES.

Passing on to speak of his own life at Harvard, Mr. Long remarked that he could not help thinking the years when he was a young man to have been the golden age of the Republic. They were the result of 200 years of homogeneous New England life, of exquisite rural life that the country would never see again, when a foreigner was as scarce as a cocoanut.

It was a great thing to have lived in that time, before the civil war began that period of expansion which had been going on ever since, relentless as the flowing tide.

"There is," added Mr. Long, "a tide in the affairs of countries as well as of men. We can no more hold a college or a country to the old limitations than we can hold the wind. The expansion going on in college life is such that the expansion going on in the territory of the United States is insignificant compared with it."

After referring to the Harvard Club in Havana and declaring that "Dr., Col., Gen., Gov. Wood may be the coming man," the speaker went on to say: "There is no doubt that in a few years, in some pillared hall in far off Manila, the dusky native-born Filipino will lead the cheering for his college and his country and thank God that he lives under the Stars and Stripes. [Great applause.]

IDEALS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

"I remember," went on Mr. Long, "that a short time ago President Hadley made a speech in which he spoke of the need for higher ideals in public life. A few days afterward Puck had a cartoon picturing three political bosses, and asking what kind of ideals they were. You [the speaker turned to Gov. Roosevelt] were not one of them. [Loud laughter.] The criticism was just, and you can't rub it in too often, but it ignores the fact that there already are ideals in public life. Why do not people talk of the medicine men and their quackery, or of the lawyers and their plundering, or of the pulpit and its hypocrisy, or of the newspapers and their yellow streaks? You cannot judge a public man by his worst acts. Look at the face of your own Governor, who is a Rough Rider only over abuses. His principles are such that he would rather be right than be Vice President. [Laughter.]

"There are no men who have a stronger sense of public duty than public men as a body. I speak not only of my own side. I honor the leader of the Democrats, for instance, whom nothing can swerve from his conviction that free silver is necessary, though I hope he will be buried under a million votes."

A poem on "The Strenuous Life," written for the occasion by Edward S. Martin, was recited by him.

GOV. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.

Gov. Roosevelt was the next speaker. In the course of a short address he referred to Judge Taft, who has been appointed by President McKinley head of the new Philippine Commission, saying that all who knew Judge Taft felt that he came closer than almost any other public man to combining the ideal and the practical in a way that must produce the highest type of public servant.

The Governor, continuing, said: "I am especially indebted to Harvard men, and it is natural that I should like to speak to them. President Eliot has often given valuable advice to me. I want him to come to Albany soon and see how the wheels go round. As both an honest and intelligent man, I want him to see the men I have appointed and know all that I have done and left undone in my term of office.

"Mr. Long said this was not a time to preach. I don't want to preach, but if I did I would refer to the Eighth and Ninth Commandments. The first applies to politicians, and the other to the critics of politicians. The second class may not be more noxious than the first, but they are even meaner."

DEPEW DISCUSSES WOMAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senators Depew and Carter made addresses this evening before the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Senator Depew said he knew of nothing in the recent development of social organizations which had done so much for patriotism, for history, and for love of country as the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He would rather have had an ancestor at Bunker Hill or Yorktown or in one of the other battles of the Revolution than to inherit millions. The Senator declared that the women of to-day are different from those of a hundred years ago.

"I do not believe," he continued, "that all this preaching against woman's activity has any foundation in fact or in theory. I believe that any public thing a man can do a woman can do equally well. A distinguished prelate has recently remarked that women should stay at home, but what does a distinguished prelate know about woman? A professor of economy has said that 90 per cent. of marriages are a failure. I don't believe it. Such remarks usually come from old maids or divorcees, and fortunately are very few in number. I am a firm believer in women, whether in the home or in the arena of public affairs, and she has abundantly demonstrated her ability to care for herself."

Senator Carter believed that the Revolution marked the most notable event in the history of mankind. He added:

"The men who fought that war spoke for all men and for all times. The Government that resulted from it was the expression of the pent-up feelings of humanity. Peoples came from all over the world and passed into the common mass. There were Germans, and Frenchmen, and Anglo-Saxons, and the children of other lands, but they were fused together and there sprang up a new race, the greatest in the history of all the world—the American people."

ENGINEER FOOLED BY LIGHTS.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Peaseley Messer of Terre Haute and Hugo Pfennig, engineer and fireman of a fast freight train on the Vandalia, were victims of a peculiar mistake last night. They had charge of the second section of Train 27, which left here at 9:10 o'clock.

As the train approached Bridgeport, Messer suddenly reversed the lever, applied the air brakes, and told Pfennig to jump. Pfennig obeyed the order without question, and was followed by Messer. The train finally came to a standstill. Pfennig escaped with bruises and a fracture of his right arm. Messer was picked up unconscious and remained in that condition all night, but he will live. To-day he is unable to account for the accident.

Mrs. Messer says that from Messer's disconnected statements she believed he thought he saw the lights of another train ahead and jumped, thinking that a collision was inevitable. The train stopped near the station in Bridgeport and railroad men think that Messer miscalculated the distance and mistook the station lights for those of another train.

The head brakeman was in the engine cab, but did not jump. He said he failed to see any obstruction on the track and declined to take the chances.

TO MR. HOBART'S MEMORY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—About 2,000 citizens of New Jersey to-day attended the memorial session of the State Legislature in honor of the late Vice President of the United States, Garret A. Hobart. President William M. Johnson of the State Senate presided. In addition to the members of the Legislature and their guests, Gov. Voorhees and the Judges of the Supreme Court attended the services. The only decorations were the National colors and an embankment of plants. The Rev. Dr. David Magie, pastor of Mr. Hobart's church in Paterson, delivered the opening prayer. The memorial oration was delivered by Attorney General John W. Griggs. He said in part:

"For all time it will be his fame to have first raised the office of Vice President to that dignity and importance in our National system which it was intended by the fathers to possess. Instead of being a mere alternate, with no function and no influence except as the mechanical mouthpiece of the Senate's action and the living suggestion of possible calamity to the Chief Executive, Mr. Hobart gave to the office a power and influence of its own which was a revelation to the country.

"And to the President himself he became a beloved friend, an adviser and helper in the administration of the Government of incalculable value, connecting in a most unique way the Executive with the councils of the legislative branch of the Government, to the mutual profit and the better understanding of both."

The First Railway in the World
to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

BOER ARMY IS LEAVING NATAL

Joubert, It Is Said, Ordered General Concentration.

TO RAISE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH

Gen. Buller May Enter the Town This Week.

THE TUGELA CROSSED

The Fifth Division Makes the Passage on Pontoons and Drives Back Boer Guard—Cronje Reported Surrounded.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Tageblatt publishes a special dispatch from Brussels which says the Transvaal Legation there announces that all the Boers are evacuating Natal, their positions in that colony being no longer tenable.

Gen. Joubert, it is added, has ordered the concentration of all the available forces to oppose Lord Roberts.

The siege of Ladysmith, it is further announced, will be raised, and it is expected Gen. Buller will enter the town at the end of the week.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The War Office has received the following from Gen. Buller:

"CHIEVELEY CAMP, Feb. 21.—4:27 P. M.—The Fifth Division crossed the Tugela to-day by pontoon, and drove back the enemy's rear guard, our naval twelve-pounder silencing all of the enemy's guns."

Gen. Buller's dispatch from Chieveley Camp was timed 4:27 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and effectually disproved the stories of the relief of Ladysmith. As the first division of the relieving column only crossed the Tugela yesterday, it would have been a physical impossibility to relieve the town that day.

It is also evident that the War Office had no news of the relief as the President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, in behalf of the Cabinet, announced in the House of Commons, at 6 o'clock in the evening that the Government had no news to that effect.

BULLER'S GREAT CHANCE.

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"Sir Redvers Buller can hardly be expected to follow up the Boer Army to or through the passes, but it is rather surprising that he should have allowed the Boers to make good their retreat from Natal without a desperate effort either to hold them fast or to convert their retreat into a rout.

"The net result will be the addition in a week's time of from 18,000 to 30,000 men to the Boer army confronting Lord Roberts. The latter probably has 20,000 men available at Paardeberg.

"A prolonged fight from Friday to Monday seems to argue something like a balance between Gen. Cronje's and Lord Roberts's forces. The question therefore is, which side is able to get the largest immediate reinforcements.

"The most substantial reinforcements available for Lord Roberts are the divisions now in Natal, but it will take time to move them. Would that the Eighth Division had been held ready at Cape Town, instead of at Aldershot! The purpose of the British Government is to crush the Boer army, and this purpose implies possession by its Commander in Chief of an assured and growing numerical superiority."

The latest report regarding Gen. Buller circulated in the House of Commons last evening was that an agent of the De Beers Company had received a cablegram from Cape Town, which must have passed the censor, to the effect that Gen. Barton's Fusilier Brigade had reached the hills commanding Ladysmith. Quite apart from this, however, and from every other rumor, the early relief of the beleaguered garrison is thought inevitable.

MORE FIGHTING AHEAD.

Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Chieveley, dated Feb. 20, says he still expects fierce fighting before Ladysmith is relieved, and he again urges the imperative necessity of "pouring a continual stream of men, guns, and supplies" into the Cape. He declares that soldiers are wanted in South Africa, and not at Aldershot. Meanwhile he sees "many encouraging signs that the Boers are wearying of the struggle."

GEN. CRONJE SURROUNDED?

Reported at Bay at Paardeberg Drift—British Expect to Take Him.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21.—A special correspondent of The Cape Argus says:

"Gen. Cronje is surrounded at Paardeberg Drift, but is offering a stubborn resistance. The British are shelling the Boers vigor-

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

ously and expect to capture the whole force."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is considered strange that, when sending his casualties, Lord Roberts gives no information as to the result of the fighting. If he has sent such a report, the War Office is withholding it.

Moreover, nothing is known as to what took place Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday. This absence of details from Lord Roberts's dispatch, contrasted with his rather full narratives during the first part of his operations, produces uneasiness among military observers.

All the comment in the morning newspapers, both editorial and critical, is threaded with the disturbing suggestion that, despite hard fighting, Gen. Cronje has been able to beat off his pursuers, has escaped, and is being reinforced by rail from Ladysmith and by forces on foot and horseback from Northern Cape Colony, as well as the late beleaguers of Kimberley.

As the correspondents with Lord Roberts are silent, the telegrams from Boer sources receive some countenance. The latter aver that Gen. Cronje, while the British were endeavoring to surround him between Paardeberg and Koodoosrand, received reinforcements from Dewet, and that together the Boer commanders fought the British to a standstill.

However all this may be, public opinion here will not be reassured until the War Office issues explicit statements of successes, which, of course, would clear away the gathering doubts respecting the uninterrupted success of Lord Roberts's forward movement. No one doubts his ultimate success, but there is a fear of temporary disappointment, and that a lot of hard fighting is yet ahead of the British.

Lord Roberts's list of forty-nine killed and wounded officers, including two Generals, in the engagements up to Sunday evening causes anxiety, especially as in the officers' list neither the losses of the Welsh and Essex Regiments nor those of the mounted infantry are included. This is about the number that fell at Colenso, where the non-commissioned officers and men brought the total losses to 800.

Many distinguished persons, on the way home from the theatres and clubs, called at the War Office to inquire for news. The ladies' lobby was open until midnight. The arrival at the War Office of several prominent officials after 11 gave substance to a report that important information from Lord Roberts had been received; but an announcement was soon forthcoming that no further bulletins would be posted during the night.

The Times says editorially:

"The silence of Lord Roberts is susceptible of more interpretations than one, but it certainly indicates that the serious operations in which he is engaged are not yet complete.

"Our correspondent at Lorenzo Marques mentions a serious report, which may be another version of the Boer story regarding Gen. Dewet that comes from Pretoria, or of the capture of the Riet River convoy. If two events have occurred it would be a curious coincidence."

The report referred to is as follows:

"According to a Boer account, Gen. Dewet claims to have captured, in an attack upon the rear guard of Gen. French's column, 180 wagons of provisions and ammunition, 2,800 oxen, and 58 men.

BOER REPORTS OF FIGHTING.

PRETORIA, Feb. 19.—A portion of an official report from Gen. Cronje, dated Sunday, Feb. 18, has been given out. It is as follows:

"Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, while removing the laager near Scholtz Nek, we were attacked by the British. The fight lasted until 7:30 in the evening. Although on the whole the British were driven back, they each time renewed the attack.

"The loss to the British must have been considerable. Thus far the Boer loss has been eight killed and twelve wounded.

"This morning the British shelled us with cannon. Chief Commandant Ferreira's force was too small to stop the cavalry from entering Kimberley."

Official reports have been received as follows:

Commandant Steyn says that Saturday, Feb. 17, and Sunday, Feb. 18, near Koodoosrand, he fought the British, who tried to encompass Gen. Cronje's laager, and drove them off. They fought until late Sunday evening. The Boers had one man killed and one wounded and captured booty and twenty-one horses and mules.

Gen. Dewet says that on Sunday afternoon he arrived between Paardeberg and Koodoosrand, in which direction there has been heavy firing since morning. He stormed several kopjes, which the British vacated, leaving their dead and wounded and forty prisoners in the hands of the Boers, who captured the kopjes. The Boer loss was two men killed and four wounded. The fight lasted until late in the evening.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 20, announces that Commandant Ferreira was killed Feb. 19, adding that his death was believed to be the result of an accident.

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Feb. 21:

"Boer newspapers, dated Feb. 19, report that Gen. Dewet won a 'brilliant victory' over the British troops at Modder River.

"Gen. Dutoit reports being defeated by the British cavalry column which got into Kimberley. He retreated to Riverton, sixteen miles north of Kimberley, with all his guns lost and seven men killed.

"According to the same papers Gen. Cronje succeeded in getting through a message to Koffyfontein with the news that he is holding all his positions, and that the Boer cordon is around Kimberley again.

"The Boers expect a general engagement on the Tugela. All is quiet in Ladysmith."

ROBERTS REPORTS LOSSES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

PAARDEBERG, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—Between Feb. 16 and Feb. 18, Major Gen. Knox was wounded, Major Gen. Hector MacDonald severely wounded, and Lieut. Col. Aldworth was killed.

"Other officers killed were Capts. Wardlaw and Newbury of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and Lieuts. McLure of the Seaforth Highlanders, Courtenay of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Siordet and Neave of the Yorkshire Regiment, and Bright and Ball-Acton of the Oxford Light Infantry."

Then follows a list of wounded officers, including Col. Bowles of the Yorkshire Regiment, Col. Carthew-Yorstoun of the Black Watch, (Royal Highlanders,) Capt. H. M. Arnold, (dangerously,) and Lieut. J. C. Mason, (since dead,) both of the Canadians.

In the Highland Brigade sixteen officers were wounded, including Major the Hon. H. E. Maxwell of the Black Watch, (Royal Highlanders,) brother of Lord Farnham, and Lieut. Akers-Douglas of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, son of the Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, First Commissioner of Works.

Lieut. Col. Aldworth commanded the Second Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and had rendered distinguished service. Major Gen. Knox commands the Thirteenth Brigade of the Sixth Division.

These casualties occurred in fighting near Paardeberg.

There is no more famous soldier in the British armies in South Africa than "Fighting Mac," by which name Gen. Hector Archibald MacDonald is known. He is one of the two or three British Generals who have risen from the ranks. A typical Highlander, he enlisted when nineteen years old in the Gordon Highlanders, and eight years afterward he was a commissioned officer. He was among those who fought at Majuba Hill, but not even the terrible hail of bullets that made the bravest of the Highlanders flee for their lives could move him. He continued fighting, with his back to a boulder, and when the Boers came up fired at them until all his ammunition was spent. By what seemed a miracle he was not hit, and when he no longer had a bullet left he knocked down a burgher with his fists. Another burgher had his rifle sighted, ready to shoot MacDonald, but a third interfered. "No," he said, "this is a brave man. Let us capture him." And so "Fighting Mac" was spared. As a field officer MacDonald chiefly distinguished himself in the battle of Omdurman. He was, after Lord Kitchener, the hero of that fight, and many say that his watchfulness, resource, and energy saved the day for the British and Egyptians. He is now forty-seven years old.

Lieut. Col. W. Aldworth, D. S. O., (Companion of the Distinguished Service Order,) was born at Carrigtwohill, Ireland, and was the eldest son of Col. Robert Aldworth, J. P., of County Cork. He joined the Bedfordshire Regiment in 1874, passed the Staff College in 1894, joined the Burmese expeditionary force in 1885, the Isazai Expedition in 1892, and the Chitral relief force in 1895; was at the storming of the Nakaland and in the action near Khar; was with the Tirah expeditionary force in 1897-8, and took part in the action at the Sampagha Pass, the action at the Arhango Pass, the operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis, and the operations in the Bazar Valley.

MANY CANADIANS KILLED.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 21.—The Globe issues a special edition this morning with the following list of casualties in the Canadian contingent at Modder River.

"MODDER RIVER, Feb. 20.—The Canadian contingent participated in Sunday's battle. We forded the Modder after a night march and were engaged the whole day. The casualties were:

Western Men Killed—Scott, Maundrel, Jackson, Summers, and Todd. Wounded—Arnold, Beach, Neibergall, Leomann, Duncafe, Andrews, R. Nixon, R. Smiles, C. Thompson, and McKenzie.

London Men Killed—Donegan, R. Smith, W. White, Mason (Captain of Toronto.) Wounded—Threeves, Sippie, Power, J. Smith, Toarenette, Paddon, Brough, Green, McLaren, Cortelya, Day, Wheatcroft, and Kingwall. Missing—Adams, and Burns.

Toronto Men Killed—Findlay, Manion. Wounded—Stewart, Usher, Kennedy, Sutton, McGiverin, Watt, Van Der Water, and McLaughlin.

Ottawa Men Killed—Lewis, Jackson, and G. Burns. Wounded—Thompson, Clark, Laird, MacAulay, Bradshaw, Coleman, Gibson, and Ritchie.

Montreal Men Killed—Goodfellow, Lester, Berrie, and McQueen. Wounded—Moore, Gorman, P. Thomp, McIver, A. Shaw, Turner, Roberts, and McGill.

Quebec Men Killed—Brunswick, Taylor, and McCrary. Wounded—Hunter, Scott, Larne, Hadon, McLaughlin, Waye, Gifford, and J. Johnson.

Halifax Men Wounded—Swan, Adams, B. McCallum, and Robertson.

The following sick were captured at Waterval Drift: Cobold, London; Wood, Warn, Ottawa; Pabmore, Quebec; Dorsennes, Halifax, and Walsh, Drakey. Died at Orange River, Moore, London.

MOURNING IN CANADA.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House to-day made a brief reference to the bereavement which has entered so many homes in Canada. Canada, he said, was proud of her sons in their baptism of fire. The country mourned their loss. Sir Charles Tupper agreed with all the Premier had said.

The following dispatch was sent this evening to Col. Otter by the first Minister:

"I desire to convey to you and your men the grateful thanks of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion for the gallantry displayed on the battlefield. Canada warmly appreciates the sacrifices made by her sons for the honor of the empire. The wounded have our sympathy and our prayers for speedy recovery. Those who have given up their lives will ever be held in remembrance by a grateful people.

"WILFRID LAURIER."

Nearly all the principal buildings in the city are flying their flags at half mast.

MORE CANADIANS SAIL.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.—The last detachment of the second Canadian contingent for South Africa, consisting of more than 600 officers and men and nearly the same number of horses, sailed from Halifax Harbor this afternoon. The detachment paraded at the armories and was inspected by Minister of Militia Borden, Lord William Seymour, Gov. Sir M. B. Daly, and Col. Irving, District Commanding Officer. After the inspection the men were addressed by Gov. Lord Seymour and Gov. Sir M. B. Daly.

From the armories to the dockyard the route of the march was lined by a crowd of civilians. Ladies cheered the departing soldiers, and on Barrington Street confectionery and fruits were showered on them. The display of flags and bunting along the line of march gave the city a holiday appearance.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 21.—The following cable dispatch was received by Lord Minto this morning:

"London, Feb. 20.—Her Majesty the Queen appreciates the enthusiastic loyalty of Canada and wishes the troops godspeed and a safe return. CHAMBERLAIN."

This dispatch doubtless refers to the departure of the second Canadian contingent from Halifax.

THE WAR HARDLY BEGUN.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is of the very gravest importance that the British public should not be carried away by the recent successes into a belief that the war is practically over. Nothing could be more fatal to a satisfactory prosecution of the war, and above all to a satisfactory settlement of the whole country after the war, than any relaxation of military activity, any stoppage of reinforcements, any temporizing or bargaining with the Free State or the Transvaal through mistaken ideas of magnanimity toward an assumedly beaten foe.

"The highest authorities and the soundest opinion here say that the war has really only just begun in earnest. Indeed, they say that the real struggle will only begin when the present military operations end.

"I have the best reasons for asserting that an attempt is likely to be made by Boer supporters in the Colony to force easy terms for the Free Staters, now or soon, by holding out a threat of a Dutch rising in the Colony.

"Any idea of leaving the Free State its independence would be fatal to British interests. The British people must not deceive themselves into thinking that it is now only a walk-over. They have to deal with a foe most dangerously subtle and powerful in methods and ways that it would not be politic to discuss publicly.

"There should be no halting in sending out troops. A quarter of a million of British troops will be none too many. The more we have, and the sooner they are here, the quicker will be the end of the war, and the surer will be the settlement that is to mean justice to every one, Dutch and British alike, and lasting peace and certain prosperity to South Africa."

A dispatch to The Times from Cradock, dated Feb. 19, says:

"It is believed here that all danger of a colonial rising is at an end."

PRISONERS SHIELD FOR WOMEN.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 20.—An official report received from Col. Baden-Powell of the occurrences in Mafeking up to Feb. 3 concludes as follows:

"Gen. Snyman, in reply to a letter complaining of the deliberate shelling of the women's and children's laager, offered no excuse or apology, and, by a transparent falsehood, admits that he ordered the shelling. I have told him that I have now established temporary premises for Boer prisoners in the women's laager and hospital in order to protect them from deliberate shelling."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Daily Mail prints the following dispatch from Mafeking, dated Feb. 20:

"The houses in the women's laager are riddled with bullets, notwithstanding the Boer promises. A woman who was standing with a suckling child was shot through the breast while among 400 women and children. An explosive ninety-four-pounder shell burst in the laager, a piece fixing itself in the spine of a nine-year-old boy. The explosive used caused blood-poisoning, and he lingered several days in agony."

Boers Warned by Watchdogs.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Further details of the attack made by Col. Plumer's forces on the Boer position defended by a 12-pounder near Crocodile Pools, not far from Gaberones, show that, as the British were struggling up the hill in the dark, through a net of barbed wire, they alarmed the Boer watchdogs, who gave tongue. The Boers opened fire, and the British charged, but the Boers exploded dynamite mines, doing much damage, and the British retreated.

Inquiry Into Seizures.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 20.—United States Consul W. Stanley Hollis has sent a circular letter to merchants here, stating that he is instructed to inquire into the recent seizures of merchandise from New York. He requests information as to the actual ownership of the goods, the reasons given for the seizures, and other matters pertinent to the subject, and says that he is prepared to receive the sworn declarations of the parties interested.

TROUBLE ON THE CONGO.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—On Oct. 13 of last year W. M. Morrison of the American Presbyterian Mission, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., forwarded documents confirming the stories of a reign of terror in the Free State and of events which "may lead to international representations," to the King of the Belgians. The importance of the documents is that, for the first time, the evidence offered is derived from credible sources, from an eye-witness. Mr. Morrison says:

"On hearing these reports, we decided that one of our missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, should investigate; and his report more than confirmed the worst rumors."

Mr. Morrison then gives Mr. Sheppard's story, which has been published, and adds:

"Such outrages have been going on, no doubt, all over the State. An iniquitous tribute system, by which great quantities of rubber and ivory are obtained, is the primary cause. Enormous tributes are demanded; the people are either unable or unwilling to pay these; and they are 'punished,' as the State calls it. In reality, it is all only slave raiding and plundering.

"This very night some State officers are on the road near here. Within a radius of seventy-five miles from Leuto there are more than 40,000 persons sleeping in forests, without shelter, in the rainy season. The people are afraid to stay in the villages when the Free State officials are near."

The Colonial Office was asked whether Great Britain could exert her influence to prevent the continuance of these conditions; but Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"It is not usual to make representations to, or charges against, a friendly sovereign, without better authority than a statement in an American newspaper."

Representations will now be made to United States Ambassador Choate on the subject, as well as to the King of the Belgians.

Kimberley Open for Cable Messages.

Telegrams for Kimberley can now be accepted at senders' risk, according to an announcement of the Commercial Cable Company.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY RIVAL.

Opposition to the Combine Being Formed—Electric Contractors Preparing to Fight Newcomer.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—The Post to-morrow will say: "One gigantic combine is to fight another in the electric supply business. Contractors, who have taken work for the business of the year, have taken steps to protect themselves against the combination of supply houses, now forming in New York. If the combine in the metropolis meets with success, it will have to combat one of the strongest organizations of capital and skilled labor that the world ever knew.

"In all the leading cities of the country associations of the contractors have been organized. These associations have made contracts with the skilled workmen, and a compact has been made that will make itself felt. Pittsburg figures prominently in the proceedings.

"The association of electrical contractors of Western Pennsylvania is about ready to organize, and a meeting will be held in this city within the next ten days. A National organization is asked for by a circular that is ready to be mailed to all of the contractors of the United States and Canada.

"As has been published in the telegraphic dispatches of The Post, the supply men are about ready to do business on a combination basis. The building boom is on, and a big advance in prices is expected. The contractors have made their contracts with the builders and with their workmen at fixed prices, and an advance in supplies will cause a loss of money to many."

BANKRUPTCY LAW DECISION.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Indiana has just rendered an important decision under the bankruptcy law. The Columbus Electric Company, being a creditor for $14,000 of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, received on Dec. 9 three notes for that indebtedness, payable in thirty, sixty, and ninety days. The first note, maturing on Jan. 11, payment of $2,500 on account was made. At that time the debtor was insolvent, but the creditor did not know it. A few days afterward the Fort Wayne Electric Company was adjudged a bankrupt.

The Columbus Electric Company thereupon tried to prove its claim for the balance of the indebtedness. It was contended on behalf of the objecting parties that inasmuch as it had received $2,500 such payment was, in fact, a preference, and that under Section 57, Sub-Division G, of the act, it would have to return this sum of money to the Trustee before it could be allowed to prove the balance of its claim. The District Court of Indiana sustained this contention, and the proof of debt was barred out.

The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed this action, holding that, notwithstanding the other provisions of the bankruptcy act (Section 60, A and B,) to the effect that a preference cannot be recovered for the benefit of the estate unless it be shown that the creditor receiving the preference had reasonable cause to believe a preference was intended, nevertheless it only applied to an action brought by a trustee for the recovery back of the property and moneys received by the creditor. In the language of the opinion, it is the fundamental principle of the bankruptcy law that equality is equity, and the creditor in this case to prove his claim must surrender the preference he has received.

"Under this decision," says Lawyer A. Blumenstiel, "any and all payments made by insolvent debtors to their creditors within four months of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy will prevent such creditors from proving the balance of their claim unless they return the payments received during that period. Merchants in all cases must receive payments during the period mentioned subject to losing the balance of their claim or of not sharing in any dividend that may be declared on bankrupt estates. Such a result will paralyze business transactions that are done upon credit. It calls for an immediate amendment of the bankrupt law in that respect if not for an entire repeal of the act."

HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED.

A verdict for $18,000 was awarded yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Johanna Hickman, in her action against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, for damages for injuries received by being struck by a car on the defendant's line at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, in July, 1896.

The suit has been tried four times. In the first suit Mrs. Hickman got a verdict for $8,000. It was reversed by the Appellate Division, and a new trial ordered. On the second trial the complaint was dismissed. Counsel for the plaintiff appealed, and the Appellate Division reversed the order. Mrs. Hickman's husband some time ago got a verdict for $1,500 for loss of his wife's services.

New Yale Editors Elected.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 21.—The junior class of Yale to-night elected the following Board of Editors of The Yale Literary Magazine: Ray Morris of New Haven, son of the late Gov. Luzon B. Morris; O. M. Wiard of New Britain, Conn.; P. T. Gilbert of New Haven; R. Kingsley of New Rochelle, N. Y., and W. G. D. Morhan of New York City.

Berlin's Washington's Birthday Ball.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—A ball and supper were given this evening at the Kaiserhof in honor of Washington's Birthday. About 200 Americans attended, among them United States Ambassador White and Mrs. White.

Answer to a Correspondent.

INQUIRER—Five years' residence is necessary for naturalization. A person who arrived here on Dec. 19, 1895, and who declared his intention of becoming a citizen—usually referred to as "taking out first papers"—may receive his certificate of naturalization on Dec. 19, 1900. He cannot vote at the coming Presidential election.

SECRETARY HAY'S ANSWER

State Department Knows of No Violation of Macrum's Mail.

NO SECRET ALLIANCE EXISTS

Such an Agreement Is Impossible Under the Constitution—Denial Applies to All Nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The answer of the State Department to the House resolution calling for information regarding certain charges made by ex-Consul Macrum was transmitted to the House to-day by the President. The document is signed by Secretary Hay, and after reciting the resolution says:

"Answering the first part of the resolution: The Department of State has been in regular communication by mail and telegraph with Charles E. Macrum, late Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African Republic, since his entrance upon the duties of the office. Communications made to him have been answered, and the execution of instructions sent has been reported by him. His dispatches to the department, forwarded through the Consulate at Lorenzo Marques, have, during that time, been regularly received.

"The only instance of complaint in respect to the transit of the mails for Lorenzo Marques and Pretoria was in November last, when a temporary stoppage of the mails occurred at Cape Town, against which Mr. Macrum and the Consul at Lorenzo Marques protested. Arrangements were made for the prompt delivery of the Consular mails to the United States Consul General at Cape Town, by whom the mail for Mr. Hollis and Mr. Macrum was forwarded to Lorenzo Marques.

"The delay lasted but a few days, and has not recurred, so far as the department is advised. After that time the department's mail for Lorenzo Marques and Pretoria was sent by a neutral route, which it appears was known and open to Mr. Macrum and Mr. Hollis as early as Nov. 16 last. No obstacle, therefore, is here known to have existed since then to Mr. Macrum's unhampered correspondence with the Department of State.

"At no time while at his post did Mr. Macrum report to the department any instance of violation by opening or otherwise of his official mail by the British censor at Durban or by any person or persons whatsoever, there or elsewhere. Neither has he so reported since he left Pretoria, although having the amplest opportunity to do so by mail while on the way home, and in person when he reported to the department upon his return.

"Answering the second part of the aforesaid resolution, the undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to say that there is no truth in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Great Britain; that no form of secret alliance is possible under the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as treaties require the advice and consent of the Senate; and, finally, that no secret alliance, convention, arrangement, or understanding exists between the United States and any other nation.

"JOHN HAY.

"Department of State, Feb. 20, 1900."

The President's message conveying the report of the Secretary of State gave a categorical answer to the questions embodied in the resolution and did not refer to the action of the department in relation to the matter. It has since been given out at the State Department that inquiries set on foot immediately after the publication of Macrum's first statement, developed the fact that the British Government had no knowledge of any interference with the correspondence of the United States Consulate at Pretoria, and the additional fact that if such interference had taken place it was contrary to instructions.

NO AMERICAN MEDIATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In view of the persistent circulation of the rumor that the Government of the United States has reached an agreement with the German Government, through its representative here, Baron von Holleben, to intervene between the combatants in South Africa, a statement of the present position of the Government in this matter has been secured from the highest authority. This is to the effect that there has been absolutely no agreement reached between Secretary Hay and Baron von Holleben on the subject, nor has there been any discusssion of the propriety of joint mediation between the British and the Boers; nor has the United States Government undertaken or contemplated any intervention on its own account.

There has been no time before or since the outbreak of the present war that the President would not have, with the greatest readiness, exercised his good offices in favor of peace if that could have been accomplished without what he regarded as an unwarrantable breach of international law and the proprieties. His present position is said to be precisely as stated in the following sentence, extracted from his annual message to Congress:

We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered.

It will be noted that the keynote of the President's statement may be found in the plural form he uses; the invitation to mediate must come from both parties; a single invitation is not a sufficient warrant for interference, in his view.

THE HAWKESLEY LETTERS.

Charged that They Were Bought by Dr. G. B. Clark, M. P., from Clerk Who Stole Them.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says the stolen Hawkesley letters, which Mr. Chamberlain yesterday evening referred to in the House of Commons as having been sold to Dr. Leyds for £100, "were purchased from the thief, for what sum we do not know, by no less a personage than Dr. Clark, M. P." The paper adds that it presumes Dr. Clark transferred the letters to Dr. Leyds.

The facts of the case are these: The letters were stolen by a confidential clerk in 1897. Last month, subsequent to their publication by the Independance Belge, Bouchier A. Hawkesley, solicitor to the Chartered Company and to Cecil Rhodes, wrote to the Colonial Office announcing the theft, and adding a statement that the clerk, who had since been dismissed, had sold them at the end of last year to Dr. Gavin Brown Clark of the House of Commons for a sum which he (Mr. Hawkesley) understood had not yet been paid.

Gavin Brown Clark, M. D., Radical, is member of Parliament for Caithness. He was Consul General of the South African Republic prior to 1891, and has written pamphlets on the land question, South Africa, India, and some social questions. He was born in Scotland in 1846 and educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and King's College, London.

DEATH OF JEROME BUCK.

He Was Well Known as a Lawyer, Writer, and Lecturer.

Jerome Buck, the lawyer, who broke down two weeks ago from worry and went to St. Luke's Hospital, died there shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Buck was born in Philadelphia May 18, 1837, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1856. After a few years' practice in Philadelphia he came to New York.

During the earlier years of his law practice he was a prolific writer of both prose and poetry for magazines and newspapers. He was also known as a public lecturer, and as an after-dinner speaker. Mr. Buck was a member of the Social Reform Club of this city. He was regarded as an expert on real estate law. A widow survives him.

THE THIRD AVENUE DEBT

Reticence as to the Progress of the Funding Scheme.

$30,000,000 Said to be Needed to Take Up the Floating Liabilities—Rumors as to the Road's Affairs.

The men in charge of the negotiations for taking up the floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were reticent yesterday as to the progress of their plans. They declined to give the names of the bankers concerned and they had no comment to offer on the denials made by J. P. Morgan and William C. Whitney of Mr. Curtiss's statement that Mr. Morgan had offered to lease the Third Avenue on behalf of the Metropolitan. These denials were supplemented yesterday by a statement from Thomas F. Ryan, who said:

"As to Mr. Curtiss's statement that Mr. Morgan offered to procure a guaranty of the Third Avenue stock by the Metropolitan Company, I think Mr. Morgan has effectually exploded that fairy story. I see he is quoted in a morning paper as saying: 'It is not true.'"

"Do you know who the bankers are who are said to constitute the new syndicate to finance the Third Avenue property?" he was asked.

"I do not. I saw in a morning paper a list of the names of men who, it is said, attended a meeting Tuesday for the purpose of formulating plans."

The list referred to by Mr. Ryan comprised the names of J. Overton Paine, who was said to represent Consolidated Exchange interests, and D. Lamar, representing the new interests.

The banking firm which has the negotiations in hand and is considering the organization of a syndicate to take up the matter is Vermilye & Co. William A. Read of that firm has the affair in charge, and yesterday when asked how negotiations were progressing to finance the road, he replied: "I have nothing to say." F. W. Whitridge, the lawyer who was associated with Andrew Onderonk in the bid which he made for the rapid transit contract, was in conference with Mr. Read for a long time yesterday, and after the interview he was asked whether or not he was going to enter the syndicate.

"Well," he said, "I don't want to discuss that just now. Wait till after the holiday and something may be said."

Another man whom rumor connected with the syndicate affairs was Howard P. Frothingham, the money broker, but he declined to talk when questioned on the point.

One of the banking houses mentioned as likely to enter the syndicate is that of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., but members of the firm decline to discuss the matter. It was learned yesterday, however, that this house is simply in the position of willingness to take part if the proposition can be demonstrated to be a good business one. It was one of the houses which was to take part in the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. plan, and when the latter firm withdrew its offers all the banking firms in its syndicate, (and they comprised most of the prominent houses in the city,) of course, withdrew also.

The debt of the Third Avenue has been variously estimated. Its present capital stock is $16,000,000. Its total funded debt is over $13,000,000. Yesterday the remaining liabilities, present and in process of formation, were estimated in Wall Street as being $30,000,000. The several amounts going to make up this total were given as follows, the authority, it was said, being the report of the experts who examined the company's books on behalf of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.:

Loans from banks, trust companies, &c.	$17,000,000
Due to contractors and others for work on the railroad	5,000,000
Necessary to complete electrical equipment of the system	5,000,000
Account of the new power house	3,000,000
Total	$30,000,000

The last two items represent, it is alleged, partly present and partly future liabilities.

It is also reported that one big obligation is coming due on March 1, that it is for labor performed on the road, and that as such its non-payment might authorize the creditors' protective committee to take radical steps. A Director of the Third Avenue said yesterday: "I know of no claims which are coming due on March 1, but whenever they come due you may be sure that they will all be paid in full."

Another rumor was to the effect that an attempt might be made to enjoin the road from paying its recently declared dividend of 1 per cent., but the creditors' committee say they have no such step in mind.

There was some discussion in Wall Street yesterday as to the price paid by the Third Avenue interests for the control of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. Jacob Fleischhauer, who was Treasurer of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad before the control of the line was obtained by Third Avenue interests, said last night:

"I never heard that there was any stock of our company purchased by what was supposed to be Third Avenue interests at a rate lower than it was quoted by the Third Avenue Company in its statement of assets.

"I know that 13,000 shares, the controlling interest, were purchased at 110 and cash was paid for these shares. I sold nearly all of my holdings at the time. Recently I purchased a large block of Third Avenue stock and I am still holding it.

"I believe the franchise of this company is first class and the road ought to be profitable. The change of motive power cost entirely too much and it took too long a time to install the new system.

"The officers and Directors of the company are not to blame for this delay, but if they could have foreseen how expensive the changes would be under the contract made they might have perfected other arrangements, and thus avoided the present pressing need for money."

One of the Directors of the Metropolitan Company said in reference to the Third Avenue yesterday:

"A careful analysis of its franchises made years ago decided our company not to touch the property, but in no way to influence others regarding it. It has been our policy to decline to discuss with any one its value or characteristics. Nearly every leading banker in New York can testify to this attitude on our part. We foresaw the end the immense capitalization and debt would bring to the property, but we refused to be in any way responsible and therefore declined to consider or discuss purchasing or leasing it."

MILWAUKEE MAY LOSE FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To-morrow the National Democratic Committee will meet and decide whether the boisterous campaign of Milwaukee or the silent work of Kansas City is to be crowned with success. The Milwaukee men are uneasy to-night, and are not so ready with figures. They still claim that there is nothing that can prevent them from winning, but they are much more subdued in manner, and there is no more talk of a walkover.

Whether the Kansas City men win or not, they will go back to Missouri with the consciousness of having conducted one of the best campaigns on record. When they arrived here on Monday night Milwaukee appeared to have a certain grasp of the situation, and the only question was how much of a complimentary vote would be cast for other cities. Their journey appeared to be so useless that well-informed persons here said that it was simply a concession to the sentiment at home, and that the boomers themselves had no idea of turning back the overwhelming tide that had set in for Milwaukee.

Within two days the silent determined "hustlers" from Kansas City changed all that. They wasted no words and no time. No one can tell where their work has been done, but everybody can see its effect. One thing which has given them an advantage is that, whatever the rank and file of the committee have said, the leaders have been with Kansas City. Vice Chairman Stone has been one of its strongest advocates, and it is now said that Chairman Jones has declared in favor of the Missouri city.

Another thing which has weighed in favor of Kansas City is that the boomers have come here with the single purpose of getting the convention located in their city; while the Milwaukee people have had a secondary object, which is to advance the political interests of Mayor Rose. From first to last news seekers who have tried to get the facts about the convention movement have been bewildered with the persistency displayed in thrusting Mayor Rose forward. There was one word for Milwaukee and two for Rose, and observers have sometimes been in doubt whether the purpose of the boom was to locate the convention in Milwaukee or to make Mayor Rose a national figure. Within the past two days the tremendous work done by Kansas City has sobered the Cream City men and awakened them to the necessity of hard work, and the talk about Rose has dwindled, and the talk about Milwaukee has overshadowed it.

The Mayor comes up for re-election in May, but the way in which he has been pushed to the front leads to the belief that his boom is not merely local but National. It has been constantly repeated that his address before the National Committee, to which he is said to have a proxy, will make him a National figure. Whether this means a Vice Presidential boom or merely a place on the National Committee has not been disclosed. It is quite certain, however, that if Kansas City wins the convention, the political prospects of Mr. Rose will suffer.

MOËT AND CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of **MOËT and CHANDON** throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of **MOËT and CHANDON** is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. **MOËT and CHANDON** Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, **MOËT and CHANDON** has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

SHARP TALK TO PHILADELPHIA.

What Chairman Said to Mayor Ashbridge About the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Mayor Ashbridge, at a meeting to-day of the Citizens' Republican National Convention Committee, of which he is Chairman, told his fellow-members of the committee that when he visited Washington last week to confer with Chairman Manley of the Republican National Committee's sub-committee, in charge of the convention arrangements, he found that the National organization was contemplating changing the place of meeting of the convention from this city to New York.

"The National Committee," said the Mayor, "was on the verge of leasing Madison Square Garden for the convention. Had this been done it would have been a lasting disgrace upon the fair fame of Philadelphia. I learned from Mr. Manley that the National Committee was greatly discouraged over the reports concerning the difficulty encountered in raising the fund of $100,000 which was guaranteed for the use of the committee, in return for the concession of allowing the convention to be held here, and that some of the leading members of the organization had come to the conclusion that it would be better to rescind its action fixing upon Philadelphia, and take the big gathering to New York.

"I told Mr. Manley," continued the Mayor, "that if such action should be taken the people of Philadelphia would regard it as a lasting and undeserved disgrace, and assured him that the $100,000 pledged would be forthcoming at the proper time."

An acknowledgment was received by mail to-day of the check sent by the Mayor for $25,000 to National Chairman Hanna, a few days ago, and the total amount of subscriptions up to date, including this $25,000, is $45,014.50.

FRANK CAMPBELL HERE.

The Democratic State Committee to Meet Next Month.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and member of the Democratic National Committee, was in the city for a few hours yesterday on his way to Washington. During his stay Mr. Campbell had a consultation with Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and John F. Carroll, both of whom urged him to vote for Milwaukee as a place for holding the National Convention. Mr. Campbell assured them that he, too, favored Milwaukee, and that it was his intention to cast his vote for that city.

Mr. Campbell said that inasmuch as Mr. Carroll and other Democratic leaders would be out of the State for the next few weeks, he had decided not to call the State Committee together until after the middle of next month, probably about March 20. The State Convention, he said, would take place in the early part of April, probably in Albany, though Syracuse and Buffalo were being considered as available places.

Bernard J. York Gets a Picture.

At the annual reunion of the Carlton Club of Brooklyn, at the clubhouse, St. Mark's and Sixth Avenues, last night, President York of the Police Board, who is also President of the club, received from the members a life-size pastel portrait of himself, and photographs of the portrait were given to each of the members present as souvenirs of the occasion.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow, wind easterly, shifting to northwesterly.

The storm which occupied Arkansas Tuesday night has advanced to the Middle Ohio Valley with a marked increase in strength, and has caused rain from the Lower Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, and in the Ohio Valley and the Lower Lake region, and snow in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Western Lake region.

On the Gulf Coast high southerly winds have shifted to westerly, and high southerly winds have prevailed along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia southward. The barometer continues low on the extreme North Pacific Coast, and rain has fallen from the Northern Pacific Coast over the northern plateau region. The temperature has risen over the Eastern States and in the West and Northwest, and has fallen in the Mississippi Valley.

During to-day the Ohio Valley storm will move eastward to the Atlantic Coast, causing severe easterly shifting to northerly and northwesterly gales on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast, and high northwesterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast, with rain or snow in Middle Atlantic and New England States, and clearing and colder weather in the South Atlantic States. In the Ohio Valley and the lake regions rain or snow will be followed by clearing weather with high northwesterly winds.

From the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair with moderate temperature. Fair weather will prevail in the Southern Pacific Coast districts, and rain will continue from the Northern Pacific Coast over the northern plateau region. To-morrow will be fair generally east of the Mississippi. Storm signals are displayed from Jacksonville to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	41	28	30
6 A. M.	41	28	29
9 A. M.	41	30	37
12 M.	43	30	41
4 P. M.	49	42	43
6 P. M.	47	42	42
9 P. M.	46	40	40
12 P. M.	44	38	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37½
Weather Bureau	35⅝
Corresponding date 1899	44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature was 42 degrees at 6 P. M., and the minimum, 26 degrees, at 3:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77, and at 8 P. M. 84. The barometer registered 30.31 at 8 A. M., and 30.06 at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 21.—The New Method Laundry, on Federal Street, this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss was about $100,000, and was fully covered by insurance.

NEW ORLEANS CARNIVAL OPENS.

The Electric Street Pageant a Brilliant Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—The New Orleans carnival was officially opened to-night by the Nereus electric street pageant. There were sixteen floats operated entirely by electricity.

It was the boldest innovation ever attempted in the carnivals here, and fully demonstrated the utility of electricity for moving spectacular productions on a grand scale.

RESERVATION FOR BUFFALOES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President G. O. Shields of the American Sportsmen's League was before the House Committee on Public Lands to-day in advocacy of the bill establishing a reservation in New Mexico for the preservation of the American bison. The plan contemplates setting aside 400,000 acres in the northwest corner of New Mexico for the small remnant of the bison family which has been collected by Buffalo Jones.

Mr. Shields supported the bill in a modified form and spoke of the need of saving the bison from complete extermination. The feeling in the committee is generally favorable to the measure, although Mr. Perea, the New Mexico Delegate, opposes it.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

7:30 A. M.—223 West Sixty-first Street, Robert Brown; damage slight.

10:40 A. M.—112 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Michael Straus; damage slight.

1:55 P. M.—507 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Daniel Scanlon; damage, $100.

3 P. M.—629 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Charles Enger; damage slight.

5:25 P. M.—17 Essex Street, Solomon Conen; damage, $25.

6:05 P. M.—43 Dominick Street, Michael Bradley; damage slight.

7:50 P. M.—217 West Forty-sixth Street; H. Holmer; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—5 Coenties Slip; S. Lakaw; damage, $2,000.

9:25 P. M.—2,049 Third Avenue; R. Banacre; damage, $100.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

If there is a tendency to **Constipation** keep the bowels regular and the stomach pure with the Bitters. It is invaluable for all stomach troubles, including **Liver and Kidney Diseases or Malaria, Fever and Ague**

The Washington of Whiskeys.

Honestly Made, Honestly Matured, Honestly Sold,



OLD CROW RYE.

A true Hand-made Sour Mash Kentucky Whiskey.

For Sale by all first-class Dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

Water Filters.

THE BEST KINDS FOR SALE BY LEWIS & CONGER, 130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

COUPON N.Y.T.

FREE A BEAUTIFUL CALENDAR.

Send us this coupon and four cents in stamps to pay postage and packing and we will mail you one of the most dainty calendar creations of the year, embossed and printed in colors and gold.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9-15 Murray St., New York City.

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CREMO ONLY ONE 5¢ CIGAR

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIAL POLICY

The Constitutional Relations with Her Dependencies.

Sir Charles Arthur Roe Speaks at University of Pennsylvania Dedication Exercises—Justice Harlan on America.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Distinguished jurists and educators from all parts of the United States and from England to-day took part in the formal dedication of the new Law Building of the University of Pennsylvania, the ceremonies incident to which will be carried over until to-morrow, when the university formally celebrates Washington's Birthday, with Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, as chief orator.

To-day's ceremonies began with a general reception by the Society of Alumni of the Department of Law, and was followed by an inspection of the new building. The dedication exercises proper followed an hour later.

ENGLAND'S POSSESSIONS.

The evening exercises were shifted from the university to the Academy of Music, where a large public meeting was held, at which Provost Harrison presided. At this meeting Sir Charles Arthur Roe of England, who is attending the dedicatory exercises as a representative of Oxford University, made an address on "The Constitutional Relations of England and Her Dependencies." He said:

"According to the last official statistics published by the Colonial Office, the colonial empire of Great Britain—excluding Great Britain itself and India—extended over some 9,775,000 of square miles, with an estimated population of between 23,000,000 and 24,000,000.

"The formal Constitutional relation between England and her colonies and dependencies is the same for all in the sense that all form part of the Dominion of the Crown, and are, in theory, governed by the Crown through the Colonial Secretary.

"But although the colonies and the dependencies are alike in so far as they are, in theory, governed by the Crown through the Colonial Secretary, their real government presents every variety of Constitutional relations, from complete dependence to practical independence. Apart from mere posts occupied for naval or military purposes, such as Gibraltar, Aden, Perim, and Wai-o-Wai, which are under the Admiralty or the War Office, or the Government of India, and the "Protectorates," or spheres of influence, such as Uganda, Zanzibar, the Niger coast, and the North Borneo coast, which are under the Foreign Office, there are under the Colonial Office forty distinct and, as regards each other, independent governments or administrations. Of these forty eleven are what is called "self-governing colonies," i. e., practically independent Governments with parliaments of their own. The remaining twenty-nine may be grouped as follows:

First—Without any legislative council, that is where the power of legislation is vested in the officer administering the government. These may be sub-divided into:

(a)—Where the Crown has reserved to itself the power of legislating by order in council, Malta, Labuan, St. Helena.

(b)—Where it has not reserved this power, Basutoland.

Second—With legislative councils nominated by the Crown, 16.

(a)—In which the Crown has reserved the power of legislating by order in council, 15.

(b)—Where it has not reserved this power, 1.

Third—With legislative councils, partly nominated by the Crown and partly elected, 9.

(a)—In which the Crown has reserved the power of legislating by order in council, 6.

(b)—In which it has not reserved this power, 3.

"In the case of all these twenty colonies, or dependencies the control of the Crown is a real control. When there is no Legislative Council, the officer administering the Government acts entirely under instruction received from home.

"With the 'self-governing' colonies the case is very different. They, too, as I have said, are in theory and by their written Constitution, so far as they have any, governed by the Crown through the Colonial Secretary. The administration is carried on in the name of a Governor appointed by the Crown, through Ministers whom he may choose and dismiss at pleasure, and he may veto the most deliberate acts of the Legislature.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

"A very erroneous idea prevails about the Government of India and its officers in matters of internal administration. It is very generally supposed that the Executive Government and its officials down even to its district officers can issue what orders they please, and that these orders have the force of law. Nothing can be further from the truth. No doubt this was the state of things under the native Governments which preceded the British, and it continues, with certain reservations, in the native States at the present day. But in British India the powers of the Government and its officers were created solely by the written law and are strictly limited by it.

"There is no royal prerogative by common law, and no inherent power in any class or any individual to rule over others. The whole population is on a footing of the most perfect legal equality, and if any one issues an order to another he must show that the power to do so was conferred on him by a certain section of a certain act, either of Parliament or the Indian Legislature, and punishment for disobedience of the order could only be inflicted by a regular court of law after a proper trial. If the Viceroy himself were to be personally assaulted by a common coolie, the latter would not, as in most Eastern countries, be led off to instant execution; he would have to be prosecuted before a Magistrate, and could only, on conviction, receive the sentence prescribed by law.

"No doubt in its inception the British Government did succeed to the powers of the Government it displaced, and its executive orders were regarded as laws. But as soon as Pitt's act of 1774 gave a definite shape to the Constitution of India the distinction was drawn between mere executive orders, and regulations by the Governor General in Council, which were drawn up in the form of statutes and were intended to be observed as laws.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

"In 1833 a Legislative Council, consisting of the Viceroy and his Executive Council, with the addition of other members, official and non-official, nominated by him, was created, and the power of legislation was transferred to it alone. Lord Macaulay went out to India as its first legal member of Council, and the Indian Penal Code, which, though it was not formally passed till 1860, was drafted by him, would, even if he had written nothing else, remain forever a monument of his genius. The Council was enlarged in 1861, and it has been further enlarged of late years, chiefly by the addition of non-official members, a few of whom are elected, or rather nominated, to the Viceroy for approval, by bodies such as the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and members have been given a right of interpellation.

"Between the Legislative Council and England the constitutional relation is that the Council has full power to legislate on all matters within the limits of British India, and the Crown, acting through the Secretary of State has merely the power to veto. It was intended that all members of the Council, official as well as non-official, should deal with all matters in a perfectly independent spirit, and that the power of veto should only be exercised in extreme cases. But as in executive matters, there has been a tendency on the part of the Secretary of State to encroach on the powers of the Government of India. Under the cover of the power of the veto, he requires the more important measures of Government to be submitted to him for approval before the bills to give effect to them are introduced into the Council, and its official members are expected, though not to the same extent as in England, to support the bills that may thus be introduced.

"In concluding this brief sketch I cannot, in the presence of an American audience, refrain from giving expression to the thought which must often occur to most Englishmen, what would that empire have been if you had continued to form part of it? In its mere external form it would have been an empire extending over more than 15,000,000 of square miles, and containing in addition to nearly 300,000,000 British subjects of other races, a population of 130,000,000 of English-speaking freemen, and its external strength would have been greater even than its form.

"I have heard that the chief cause of our losing you was that England failed to recognize when her child was grown up. It may be that the child was so strong and vigorous, and his future in life so great, that the most judicious treatment would have failed permanently to retain him, even in a nominal dependence on his mother. If this is so, if we must have parted company some day, at any rate we need not have parted in anger.

"But time softens the bitterness of even the most serious family quarrels, and I think it may be truly said that in ours all sense of bitterness passed away a hundred years ago, and that the lesser feelings of jealousy and estrangement have gone also."

JUSTICE HARLAN'S SPEECH.

Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court also spoke. After congratulating the university he devoted his remarks to Americanism and the lack of it in certain sections and classes, saying in part:

"The time has come when we must be Americans, through and through. We have no right to turn our backs upon public affairs or to become indifferent to the fate of our institutions. Still less have we a right to enjoy the blessings and protection of this glorious land while continually saying and doing that which serves to strengthen the hands of the enemies of the Republic.

"Some people have a strange way in which to manifest their devotion to country. They rarely see in the operations of the Government anything to approve, and they never fail when the Nation is having a dispute with other peoples to say that our country is wrong and our adversaries right. And they do this even while our soldiers are in far distant lands endeavoring to maintain the rightful authority of the Nation.

"Some have not hesitated to say, in the most public manner, that those who from jungles ambush and shoot down our brave soldiers, are fighting the battles of liberty and doing only what they have a right to do, what their honor requires. These men are never happier than when attempting to persuade their fellow-citizens that America is entering upon a dark and perilous future, and that all so far accomplished for the liberty and well-being of the people will be lost if the Nation does not retrace its steps.

"For my own part, I believe that a destiny awaits America such as has never been vouchsafed to any people, and that in the working out of that destiny, under the leadings of Providence, humanity everywhere will be lifted up and power and tyranny compelled to recognize the fact that 'God is no respecter of persons,' and that He 'hath made of one blood all nations of men.'

"Let us have an abiding faith that our country will never depart from the fundamental principles of right and justice or prove recreant to the high trusts committed to it for the benefit not alone of the American people but of all men everywhere on all the earth."

The exercises were concluded with an address by G. B. Finch, A. M., representing the University of Cambridge, England.

FENCING CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Many Organizations Represented and the Honors Are Evenly Divided.

The flashing of blades in the light of old-fashioned crystal chandeliers, the musical ting of steel ringing true, the veritable "song of the sword," the rasp of foils darting along each other in thrust and parry, handsomely dressed women with eyes a-sparkle and cheeks aglow with excitement as they watched the white or black uniformed champions engaged, sometimes three couples at a time, in desperate but friendly duels, marked the third annual tournament of the International Fencing Club of New York last night at the clubhouse, 131 and 133 East Fifty-eighth Street.

The New York Turn Verein, Columbia University Fencing Club, the Fencers' Club, and the International Fencing Club were represented, and two stars in the persons of Prof. Martin Capdevielle and Prof. Ricardo E. Manrique also displayed their prowess on the rubber strip. The exponents of the showy Italian school and of the steadier, and what experts declare is the more deadly, French school were about evenly divided, as were the honors.

Columbia's reputation was well sustained by Sedley S. Ware and Wyllys Pomeroy Baxter; the New York Turn Verein was represented by P. Benzemberg, A. Eckhardt, Otto Renne, and Richard Woelffler; the Fencers' Club by Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence, and the International Fencing Club by Albert Borgia, M. A. Carreno, G. T. Conti, Edward F. Siney, P. Zappala, and E. C. de Villaverde, who acted as umpire, and fenced occasionally for recreation. G. Simonelli, an amateur, also distinguished himself in a number of bouts.

Among those present were Antonio X. Xavier, Consul General for Brazil; Julius Yela, Consul General for Guatemala; W. Teplow, Consul General for Russia; Isaac A. Smith, Consul General for Siam, and Coroner A. Zucca.

The fencing was followed by a supper and ball.

Guido Marchesi Chiericati, President of the International Fencing Club, has offered a handsome silver cup for an international foil contest, open to all comers, to be held in April. The cup was on exhibition at the club last night.

Columbia University Fencing Club is getting up a contest with the fencing club of Cornell, to be held in the Columbia gymnasium on March 2.

VICTIM OF BUNKO MEN.

Lynn Woolen Manufacturer Robbed in the Tenderloin by Means of a Swindling Game.

Frederic D. Stanley, a woolen manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., was made the victim of a new swindling game yesterday. Mr. Stanley was accosted at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street by a well-dressed young man who introduced himself as "Mr. Breed of Lynn," the cousin of a railroad President who is an intimate friend of Mr. Stanley. The two fell into conversation, and finally went together into the saloon at 54 West Twenty-fourth Street.

In the saloon the attention of both was attracted by a man who exhibited a large roll of bills, boasted that he was a "Kentucky gentleman," and told of having just lost $1,000 in a game of poker by a man who drew four cards.

"Let me show you how that was done," said young "Mr. Breed."

The man produced a pack of cards, and asked Mr. Stanley to place some money on the table. This was done, and "Mr. Breed" proceeded to shuffle the cards. At that moment a man calling himself the proprietor appeared and said that he would have no gambling in his saloon. "Mr. Breed" jumped up in apparent alarm and grasped the roll of money. While Mr. Stanley was explaining that they were not really playing cards his young acquaintance disappeared by a side door. Mr. Stanley followed, but could not overtake the man. He had carried off $35.

Detective Lockwood arrested the man who had posed as the proprietor of the saloon last night. At the Tenderloin Station, where he was locked up, the man gave the name of John Ryan, 309 First Avenue. He had in his pocket a check for $75 signed "Henry Clews & Co., per J."

BRITISH BRIG ABANDONED.

The Crew of the J. C. Hamlen, Jr., Is Landed in Algiers.

ALGIERS, Feb. 21.—The British steamer Emir, Capt. Goodwin, arrived here to-day from Norfolk with the crew of a brig supposed to be the J. C. Hamlen, Jr., from Turk's Island for Portland, Me. The shipwrecked men were taken aboard 400 miles east of Norfolk. The vessel was sinking when the men were rescued.

The British brig J. C. Hamlen, Jr., from Turk's Island for Portland, Me., was passed Feb. 12 abandoned. The vessel was apparently in good condition, except for some damage in her bows. She was laden with 23,000 bags of salt fully covered by insurance.

GERMAN ANTI-OPTION LAW.

Grain Speculation Prevented, but Legitimate Trade Hampered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In 1896 the German Government put in force a law to prohibit speculation in grain on 'Change in Germany somewhat resembling the Anti-Option bill so strongly urged in this country a few years ago. Being called upon for a report of the workings of the German law, the State Department has procured a report from United States Consul General Frank Mason at Berlin, which is published in advance sheets of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

In brief, Mr. Mason reports that the law has had precisely the intended effect, namely, prevented speculation in grain on 'Change, but transactions still take place privately and without leaving a record. While favoring the agricultural interests to some extent the law has operated badly for Germany by throwing discredit upon legitimate trade and driving it out of the country.

The Shah Invited to Visit England.

TEHERAN, Persia, Feb. 21.—The British Minister, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, had an audience of the Shah to-day, and formally invited him to visit England.

"SAPHO" TAKEN TO COURT

Charged with Offending Public Morals and Decency.

Miss Olga Nethersole, However, Gives Her Play as Usual at Wallack's—The Hearing To-morrow.

Miss Olga Nethersole appeared at Wallack's Theatre last night in Clyde Fitch's dramatization of Daudet's novel, "Sapho," despite the fact that she had been arrested, with Hamilton Revelle, her leading man; Marcus Mayer, her manager, and Theodore Moss, lessee of Wallack's Theatre. The audience was the largest that has thus far witnessed any performance of "Sapho" since it was put on the stage over three weeks ago.

Miss Nethersole was unnerved to such an extent that it was only after a long talk with her brother, Louis Nethersole; her manager, Marcus Mayer, and Charles Burnham that she was induced to make her appearance, and then only on condition that the indulgence of the audience would be asked.

Shortly before the curtain was rung up Manager Burnham stepped before the curtain and made the following speech:

"In appearing before you this evening, I beg to ask your very kind indulgence for any perceptible nervousness that may appear in Miss Nethersole's performance. When I tell you that she has been haled into a police court upon the outrageous and contemptible complaint of a yellow newspaper of this city—whose editors claim their action is taken for morality's sake, but who are simply seeking an advertisement for their publication at her expense—I am sure the portion of the great, fair-minded American public who are present to-night will say to Miss Nethersole, 'We are with you.'"

At this the audience gave three cheers for Miss Nethersole.

In the afternoon District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney Hennessey appeared before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court and asked that a warrant be issued charging Miss Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, Marcus Mayer, and Theodore Moss with a violation of Section 385 of the Penal Code, which says: "A public nuisance is that which annoys or endangers the comfort, repose, health, and safety of any considerable number of persons or offends public decency."

District Attorney Gardiner personally drew up the complaint on affidavits presented by a reporter of a morning newspaper. The information in the latter's affidavit sets forth that on last Saturday night he visited the play and the theme, he alleges, is a portrayal of the life of a dissolute woman in such a way as to offend public decency.

District Attorney Gardiner, in addressing Magistrate Mott, said:

"If your Honor please, information has come to the people to which we desire to call your attention, that a play is now being produced at Wallack's Theatre in this city known as 'Sapho.' We ask warrants to issue against the persons named in the complaint, charging the play to be offensive to public morals and decency."

When Col. Gardiner finished reading the complaint and requested that the four warrants be issued, Magistrate Mott hesitated.

"I don't know that this is just the proper course to pursue," he said, addressing the District Attorney.

"We are certainly right in demanding the suppression of an immoral play," replied Col. Gardiner.

"I don't know that it is immoral," said the Magistrate, and then he added, "Your Chief of Police says it is all right, and an Inspector of Police says the same thing. People don't have to go and see the play if they don't want to, and some people couldn't see anything but bad, anyway."

The Magistrate then signed the warrants and Col. Gardiner immediately went to his office and placed them in the hands of Detective Sergeants McNaught and Cuff, but subsequently decided to send word to the office of Howe & Hummel, Miss Nethersole's attorneys, informing them that he had secured the warrants and requesting them to produce the four persons in court.

Mr. Hummel telephoned to his clients and three-quarters of an hour later he accompanied them to the Centre Street Court, where the complaint was again read, and Magistrate Mott decided to postpone the hearing until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Arrested for Selling "Sapho."

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 21.—Two boys from New York were arrested to-day by the police of this city for selling paper editions of "Sapho." They said they sold the books in other cities and did not see the harm in selling them here. They will be held until to-morrow morning. Many people are stirred up over the announcement that "Sapho" is to be played in this city.

AUTHOR OF KEELEY CURE DEAD

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley Succumbs to Heart Disease at Los Angeles—Leaves Estate of $1,000,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 21.—Leslie E. Keeley, the inventor of the "Keeley cure for the liquor habit," died in this city to-day of heart disease. Dr. Keeley had been ill with a severe cold for two days, but nothing serious was feared from it. This morning, while going to his bathroom, he had an attack of heart failure, but recovered and later said there was nothing serious the matter with him. Dr. Westhughes, a specialist in heart diseases, was summoned, but before he reached the residence Dr. Keeley had had a second attack and died.

Dr. Keeley was sixty-eight years of age. He leaves a wife, but no children. The only heir to his estate besides his widow is his sister, who lives at Dwight, Ill., Keeley's former home. The estate is valued at $1,000,000.

The body will be taken to Dwight for interment, but as yet no arrangements for the funeral have been made. Dr. Keeley has been in Southern California two Winters.

Dr. Keeley was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1860. He was founder of the Keeley Institute system for the cure of inebriety and the use of narcotic drugs, commonly known as the gold or Keeley cure, and was President of the company bearing his name.

THE FIGHT AGAINST SHEEHAN.

New Members Received by the Horatio Seymour Club.

The Horatio Seymour Club, the anti-Sheehan Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District, at its meeting last night, initiated 340 new members, and determined to run an opposition ticket at the primaries next month.

Frank J. Goodwin, who aspires to the leadership of the district, said, after the meeting, that the accretions to the anti-Sheehan movement had been so large in the last few weeks that Mr. Sheehan's defeat next month and at the Fall primaries was assured.

WOMEN HELD FOR SWINDLING.

One Tells the Boston Police She Has Property Stored in Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The women who, the police say, have been systematically swindling lodging houses and restaurants for the last to years, were arrested last night and will be arraigned in court to-day. The women, who claim to be sisters, give the names of Teresa Donaldson and Jeanette Underhill, and state their ages to be fifty and fifty-two respectively.

The plan of the women, according to the police, has been to gain possession of a room, in which they continued to live until driven out by the landlady, and they have invariably left without liquidating their debt, although declaring with tears in their eyes that their intentions were of the best. At the present time the police have a whole page of charges against them for defrauding lodging houses out of money for rooms they have occupied.

Mrs. Underhill, the elder of the two women, told Officer Paterson that she was the widow of a former well-known District Attorney, who practiced in Brooklyn, N. Y., back in the sixties. She said she was heir to a $100,000 estate in England and that she was possessed of much silver, fine linens, and diamonds, all of which were stored in Brooklyn.

The women are both slender, with dark auburn hair, and wore plain clothes when they made application for rooms, their appearance of respectability in almost every case securing them comfortable quarters.

'Who was that?' I told my fellow-passengers that that was Abraham Lincoln, the greatest man, I then believed, in the Nation. Immediately there were expressions of joy on every side. Though none had seen him before, all knew him from the reputation he had won in his debates with Douglas. One man said: 'I would not have missed it for $500.' Another said: 'And that is the great Lincoln; the man that has no equal; and yet he talks about the small things—the things the common people can understand.'"

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BEATEN.

Reichstag Repeals an Alsace-Lorraine Measure Despite the Opposition of Prince Hohenlohe.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Government was defeated by a large majority in the Reichstag to-day on the motion of Herr Winterer to repeal the so-called "dictatorial paragraph" enforced in Alsace-Lorraine.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, said he could not hold out any hope of the repeal of the paragraph. It must remain in force "as a warning to the French minority, whose feelings are reflected in the resistance of the clergy of Alsace-Lorraine to the offered establishment of a theological faculty at Strasburg, although the Holy See has agreed to it."

"It is true," added Prince Hohenlohe, "that our relations with the French Government are the best conceivable, and in France also a friendly feeling prevails. But there is no guarantee for the duration of this feeling. For this reason we must not relinquish our weapons. We have acquired Alsace-Lorraine not by popular vote, but by force of arms, and we shall retain the reconquered land. This is our right."

Prince Hohenlohe further declared that if the dictatorship paragraph was allowed to lapse the Government should be given a new weapon against internal and external disturbances.

Herren Hoeffel, Grouser, Singer, and Buesing supported the motion, and after the discussion was closed the vote was taken. The Government has made no intimation of future steps. It is probable, however, the Bundesrath will kill the resolution, as Emperor William does not think the time ripe for the abolition of the paragraph.

FIRE IN A SPANISH TOWN.

320 Houses in Ataquines Destroyed—Some People Go Mad.

VALLADOLID, Spain, Feb. 21.—About 320 houses of the Town of Ataquines have been destroyed by a conflagration which, as this dispatch is filed, threatens to wipe out the place. There has been great loss of livestock, and several of the inhabitants have gone mad as a result of their terrible experiences.

The Governor and Minister of the Interior have gone to Ataquines for the purpose of providing assistance, especially provisions. Great suffering is expected to follow.

GOES INSANE ON BOARD SHIP.

A New Yorker Taken from the Saale to an English Asylum.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—C. A. Otis, who was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale, from New York, which touched at Southampton Feb. 14 on her way to Bremen, has become insane and has been taken to an asylum at Milton. He says he is a partner of W. F. Newell of 45 Broadway, New York City, but he cannot give a coherent account of himself.

At the office of Newell & Otis, 45 Broadway, Mr. Newell, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Otis, said yesterday that the news of the latter's mental condition came as a surprise to his family, as Mr. Otis left in apparently perfect health. He said nothing more had been learned by him beyond the mere announcement of the stricken man's condition.

Mr. Otis is unmarried and lived with his mother, at 25 West Eighty-fourth Street. He came to this city from St. Paul, Minn., three years ago, and has been in partnership with Mr Newell for a year. He is thirty-three years old, and for a number of years has been engaged in mining engineering.

TROUBLE IN FRENCH SENATE.

Senator Lecompte May Be Forced to Fight a Duel.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—There was a lively incident at to-day's session of the Senate, sitting as a high court, in the trial of Deputy Marcel-Habert, charged with inciting soldiers to insubordination at the time of the funeral of President Faure.

During the testimony of Gen. Jacquey, who eulogized M. Marcel-Habert's frank character and answered for him as a good Republican, Senator Lecompte interrupted and asked if it was not true that Gen. Jacquey had uttered threats that the Judges of the High Court should be court-martialed. The President of the Senate, M. Fallières, refused to put the question, and Senator Lecompte, amid violent protests from the Rightists, insisted upon the question being put, declaring it would enable them to decide the value of Gen. Jacquey's evidence.

Gen. Jacquey wished to speak, but the President refused to permit him to do so, whereupon, turning to Senator Lecompte, Gen. Jacquey exclaimed:

"I will attend to you!"

Senator Lecompte appealed to the President, saying: "The witness is threatening me."

The President told Gen. Jacquey to withdraw. As the General did so, he turned to Deputy Provost-Daleuney and said, significantly, "Give me M. Lecompte's address."

The outcome is expected to be a duel.

HENRY DUFF TRAILL DEAD.

British Newspaper Man and Author Succumbs to Heart Disease.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Henry Duff Traill, editor of Literature and a well-known English newspaper man and author, died to-day in this city of heart disease.

Henry Duff Traill, D. C. L., was best known in this country as the editor of Literature, the weekly publication which was started by The London Times three years ago. For a considerable time after it first appeared an American edition was published by the Harpers, but this was discontinued when the firm was reorganized some time ago.

Mr. Traill was also, from 1889 to 1891, editor of The Observer, which gained greatly in circulation while he directed it. He was born at Blackheath on Aug. 14, 1842. His father was the Stipendiary Magistrate of the Greenwich and Woolwich Police Court. Young Traill was educated at the Merchant Tailors' School and at St. John's College, Oxford. His career at the university was a brilliant one. He took a first class in moderations in 1863, and a second class in science two years later. In 1869 he became a barrister of the Inner Temple, and the following year was appointed Inspector of Returns under the Education act.

From the first Mr. Traill exhibited strong leanings toward a literary career, and in 1873 he joined the staff of The Pall Mall Gazette. He was afterward connected with The Daily Telegraph and The Saturday Review His short essays and monographs on literary and historical subjects are regarded as among the most successful works of this character written in recent years. Among them may be mentioned "Shaftesbury," "Coleridge," "William III.," "Strafford," "Lord Salisbury," and "Lord Cromer." Mr. Traill also wrote one or two volumes of poetry, and a large number of works on miscellaneous subjects.

Dr. Charles Piazzi Smyth Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Dr. Charles Piazzi Smyth, for forty-three years Astronomer Royal for Scotland, is dead.

Dr. Smyth was born at Naples in 1819. He was the second of three sons of Admiral Smyth. He was educated in England and began his astronomical service at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, in 1835. Subsequently he assisted in the remeasurement of La Caillo's South African arc of the meridian. In 1845 he was appointed to succeed Thomas Henderson in the Royal Observatory at Edinburgh as Astronomer Royal for Scotland, from which position he retired on a pension in 1888.

Household for German Crown Prince.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Crown Prince Frederick William successfully passed his maturity examination to-day. He will now go to Potsdam, where he will receive his own household.

Dr. von Miquel Suffers a Relapse.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, after an apparent recovery from the grip, suffered a relapse and is again very ill.

THE PRESS CLUB DINNER

Gen. Miles's Talks on the Power of Newspapers.

Congressmen Shafroth and Daly, ex-Magistrate Hedges, and Gov. Roosevelt Also Speak.

The annual dinner of the Press Club, held last night at Delmonico's, was one of the most enjoyable and largely attended in the history of the organization. Covers were laid for over 300. William L. Brown presided, and with him at the guest table were Archbishop Corrigan, who invoked the bluessing; Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing of Brooklyn, Edwin Markham, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Wesley A. Merritt, Congressman Daly of New Jersey, Henry Villard, Nathan Straus, Congressman Sulzer, and Ramon Reyes Lala of the Philippines.

The banquet hall was ablaze with light and color, the National emblem being draped behind the chair of the presiding officer. The diners attended assiduously to the menu prepared for them until the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" came from the band, when the banqueters, without exception, rose to their feet and sang the National anthem.

Just before the usual speechmaking, Signor Campanari and Mlle. Zelie De Lussan of the grand opera forces sang several solos that were enthusiastically received, the sisters Hoyt sang several songs that elicited applause, notably, an imitation by Miss Helen of Edna May as the Salvation lassie in "The Belle of New York," and there were a number of whistling solos by Helene Berger.

But the surprise of the evening was furnished by Madeleine Summers of the "Ben Hur" company. This diminutive miss was borne into the banquet hall in a large box of roses. Two sturdy waiters bore the box to the main table and placed it there. There was an expectant hush on the part of the diners, and the box suddenly falling apart, Miss Summers sprang from its depths, pirouetted about in front of the guests, and was thrice encored.

Then Col. Brown arose to introduce the speakers. He said that there were no set toasts in spite of the array of orators, and he called on Gen. Miles to respond to the toast of "The Press." The General paid a tribute to the newspapers, whose influence for good or evil, he said, was one of the most potent forces in this mundane life. In its advocacy of freedom, of impartial and exact justice for all, and of the untrammeled exercise of civil government, the press, he said, had largely contributed to the grandeur, the dignity, and the glory of the republic.

"I am reminded this evening," said Gen. Miles, "of the famous toast first given at a dinner in England more than a hundred years ago 'The liberty of the press; it is like the air we breathe—without it we die.' That sentiment is as true to-day as when it was uttered.

"When the liberty of our press shall be destroyed, the citadel of our freedom shall fall; when it shal have become polluted, the purity and existence of our institutions will be jeopardized; when it ceases to exert a moral influence our liberties will be short-lived; but so long as it shall be inspired by truth and noble purpose, so long will the Great Republic continue to be the beacon light of the world." [Applause.]

Congressman Shafroth of Colorado then delivered a pro-Boer address, which, he said, was made at the suggestion of Congressman Sulzer, and which was received with mixed evidence of approval and disapproval.

Following Mr. Shafroth and while the party awaited the arival of Gov. Roosevelt speeches were made by Job E. Hedges, Congressmen Daly and Sulzer, the Rev. Dr. Twing of Brooklyn, John W. Keller, Edwin Markham, and James M. Robinson.

Gov. Roosevelt did not reach the banquet hall until 12:25 A. M. He said he had learned that there are limits under which a man in public life must work. He can only do what the people say. Public opinion is the determining force, but, nevertheless, no public man can charge shortcomings to public opinion. The public man's usefulness for good depends upon the support the people give him.

The public forms its opinions of public men from what the newspapers say of them, and this placed great responsibilities in the hands of the press. He said the power of the American press for good or evil is too great to be estimated. The public has the right to compel its servants to be men of courage and decency.

The Governor said a public man "must have courage to deal with the machine on the one hand and the man with the small brain on the other."

Making reference to the public criticisms of his conferences with Senator Platt, the Governor said: "I will confer with any one that I may please, and with as many as I please. But after it is all over I will act on my own best judgment."

THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN.

United States Court Directs Foreclosure of Mortgage Within 30 Days.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—Judge Joseph Buffington, in the United States Circuit Court, signed a decree to-day directing the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company, held by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, unless payment is made within thirty days.

The company is burdened with the entire indebtedness arising from a bond issue amounting to $4,322,233.89. The mortgage securing this is overdue and unpaid, and foreclosure proceedings were begun in 1896. The petition to intervene was filed by A. Foster Higgins and others, preferred stockholders, who alleged part of the bond issue was illegal. Judge Buffington decided the intervention was illegal. The liability of the company is so heavy that there is little probability of its being able to avoid the sale.

On May 21, 1891, the Pittsburg and Western executed a mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company to secure a bond issue of $3,500,000 bonds, to bear 5 per cent., the last to mature May 1, 1941. Bonds amounting to $2,150,000 were sold, the remaining $1,350,000 pledged to secure an indebtedness with interest to Dec. 22, 1899, amounting to $1,345,243.65. Defendant defaulted payment of interest May 1, 1896, and no payments have since been made.

Miss Marlowe Resting in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Julia Marlowe arrived in Boston to-night to take a few days' rest before opening her engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre next Monday evening. She contracted a cold in Buffalo a week ago, and deemed it best to hurry on to Boston. She was seen at the hotel shortly after her arrival, and said she knew that her indisposition was something that a brief rest would overcome. She said that she had already arranged to appear in Bridgeport, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester later in the season.

Lord Curzon to Visit Assam.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.—For the first time on record, a Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, is about to visit Assam, India's great tea garden. Lady Curzon will accompany him. It is understood that his object is to examine into the needs of the province regarding the tea industry. The projected visit greatly pleases the people of the province, and it is hoped it will give a great impetus to its tea industry.

Irish Evictions Decreasing.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The House rejected, by 232 to 136 votes, the second reading of the Irish Evicted Tenants bill. The Attorney General for Ireland, J. Atkinson, M. P., said the case of the evicted tenants was a fast diminishing evil which could be dealt with better by voluntary efforts than by legislation. The evictions of the past year, he added, were only 454, the lowest in thirty years.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—I. Komura, Japanese Legation, Washington; John Skelton Williams, Richmond; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Frank B. Noyes, Washington.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

FIFTH AVENUE—Albert Waterhouse, Honolulu.

ST. DENIS—Capt. C. P. Shaw, United States Navy.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59 & 60TH STS

An Early Start in Our Ladies' Suit Department

STORE CLOSED TO-DAY.

We are transacting an immense business in our suit store anticipatory of the nearing Spring. Note these unusual offerings for Friday and Saturday.



$17.50—Ladies' Fancy Tailored Eton Suits of black cloth; jacket has high Medici collar and revers, and is lined with violet satin; skirt is handsomely appliqued with taffeta on front, and on double box-plaited back; a beautiful suit for a low price, 17.50

$11.00—Ladies' Tailored Eton Suits, in light gray and brown homespun cheviot, double-breasted jacket, like cut, lined with finest quality colored silk romaine; the skirt has stitched double box-plaited back, best percaline lining, velvet binding; considering style, material and finish, an exceptional offering at 11.00

$14.00—Ladies' Suits, Double-breasted Eton effect, navy blue and black Imperial Cheviot; the coat has inlaid velvet collar, flaring sleeve, and is handsomely tailored, lined with finest taffeta silk; the skirt the newest shape, one side plaited, Watteau back, nearsilk lined and velvet bound; a most desirable garment and one of our leaders, at 14.00

2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

BUYERS HAVE A DINNER.

Gov. Roosevelt and Many Prominent Merchants Present.

The Buyers' Association of America, which has about 700 members, held its second annual entertainment and reception last night at Sherry's. About 1,500 persons were present, including representatives of all the large mercantile houses throughout the United States.

The most important feature of the evening was an address by Gov. Roosevelt, who was introduced by L. N. Littauer. The Governor was late in arriving, owing to his presence at the Press Club and Harvard Club dinners.

Among the prominent New York merchants present were Louis Stern, Nathan Straus, J. Crawford McCreery, Henry Siegel, Robert C. Ogden, and Lyman G. Bloomingdale.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Barker, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. T. Canton, underwear; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sharpe, A. D., Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; G. W. Sharpe, notions, furnishing goods, and carpets; Morton House.
Young, Smith, Field & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. B. Bowden, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Schultz, M., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss R. Wilczek, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; 406 Broadway.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks; 55 White Street.
Barie, William, & Son, Saginaw, Mich.; B. J. Rockwood, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. N. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Walsh, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rubel, A., Corinth, Miss.; clothing and shoes; Union Square Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusly, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.
Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; G. J. Oaks, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Nartowsky, Max, Titusville, Penn.; dry goods.
Knab, Miss M., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Mrs. G. A. Elkore, millinery; Miss M. Knab, millinery.
Rosenthal, A., & Samis, Petoskey, Mich.; A. Rosenthal, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Donnelly, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Sarah C. Heister, millinery.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel Good, notions; J. W. Hernizman, notions; W. J. Roos, notions.
McNaughton & Co., Muncie, Ind.; C. C. Church, dry goods; Waterford Hotel.
Schwinster, William, Peoria, Ill.; dry goods.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Hannan, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Morgan, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Livingston, Abe, Terre Haute, Ind.; dry goods, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
E. E. Burgess, Tosca, Texas; dry goods; Bay State Hotel.
Mills & Gibb, Bloomington, Ill.; S. C. Deaver, dry goods.
Crawford, D. C., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Power, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McOtis, Lyddane & Ray, Owensborough, Ky.; F. W. McOtis, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Barr, W. M., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; George W. Gear, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Jewett & Knapp, Lansing, Mich.; Bessie Davis, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Roth, George J., & Co., Booneville, Ind.; George J. Roth, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Baylers Brother & Co., Louisville, Ky.; George J. Baylers, crockeryware; W. B. Baylers, crockeryware; St. Denis Hotel.
Bauer & Voleski, Charleston, S. C.; I. W. Bauer, clothing.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. McKee, domestics, 56 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, dress goods, 309 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, flannels, 93 Franklin Street; Stuart House.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions and furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Stumpf, J. R., & Son, Juniata, Penn.; J. R. Stumpf, notions and shoes; Bay State Hotel.
Hedden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Beach, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; R. McKnight, stationery, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Meyer Brothers, Newark, Ohio; A. R. Lindorf, notions and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.
Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; N. C. Johnson, cloaks and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Turnbull Company, The, Waterbury, Conn.; R. W. Turnbull, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks, 60 Lispenard Street; Continental Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; D. Ruchman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Steer, F. A., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Steer, cloth; G. G. Powell, cloth; Hotel Waldorf.
Jones, J. C., & Son, Peoria, Ill.; H. L. Jones, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.
Minear, S. P., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; S. P. Minear, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.
Hassmer, J. C., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Hassmer, dry goods.
Burnell, W. M., McKinney, Texas; Miss Ada Murchew, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Campbell, W. G., Kaufman, Texas; Miss Clark Rudy, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pinnell, William, McKinney, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Perry, S. F., Sulphur Springs, Texas; T. C. Perry, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Thackery, George B., Dilolon, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Stritmater Brothers, New Castle, Penn.; Eva Norris, dry goods; Elizabeth Gaston, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, dry goods, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.
McConnell, C. J., Steubenville, Ohio; clothing; Brevoort House.
Lewis, John C., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Lee Lewis, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lansberg, M., Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Barth, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Madegan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; James Blair, dry goods.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutlidge, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Donnelly, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. J. McGarrell, millinery; M. Donnelly, millinery.
Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; Miss E. B. Wilson, millinery; W. L. Trump, dress goods; Hotel St. Andrew's.
MacDonald, Mrs. James, Coritol, Ohio; James Macdonald, millinery.
Guym, Mrs. L., Paris, Tenn.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Leonard, H., & Son, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Frank E. Leonard, crockery; Hotel Westminster.
Williams, C. H., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Othelia Sellingham, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Mollenhopf, drygoods; Hoffman House.
De Granno, D. S., Niles, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; L. E. Green, millinery; Anna Graham, millinery; Hotel Gerard.
Appleton & Edge, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Edge, dry goods.
Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; Anna L. Gill, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Stein, S., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; Edward C. Rechtsteinel, ladies' tailoring.
Kahn Brothers, Bolivar, Tenn.; J. Kahn, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Mers Brothers & Co., Danville, Ill.; A. Mers, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Musky, W. D., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; J. P. Smith; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ascher, Theodore, Company, Chicago, Ill.; Lillian Gluckselig; Theodore Ascher, millinery; Hotel Belvedere.
Kirshbaum, R., & Co., Turn City, Ind.; R. Kirshbaum, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Coe, Ferd C., Jacksonville, Ill.; china goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.
Waddell, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Waddel, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Weild, Herman, Evansville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Netherland.
Ottenhemer Brothers, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. H. S. Ottenheimer; clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Gemsbacher Brothers, Weatherford, Texas; H. Gemsbacher, queensware; Hotel St. Cloud.
Kohn, S. R., Orangeburg, S. C.; Sol Kohn, dry goods and notions.
Swartz, G., Cincinnati, Ohio; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Martin, Foster, Marshall, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.
Cain, H. W., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods.
Carpenter, D. H., Catlettsburg, Ky.; dry goods.
Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; M. A. Cherot; Hotel St. Denis.
Herrmann, Mrs. L., Muncie, Ind., millinery.
Bour Brothers, Canton, Ohio; Roy J. Bour, china; Hotel Rossmore.
Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; Albert Brian, dry goods; Broadway Central; Mrs. R. C. Brian, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Romhum & Abram, Nashville, Tenn.; G. Romhum, cloaks; Mrs. G. Romhum, cloaks.
Clark, D. P., Dayton, Ohio, toy manufacturer; Hotel St. Denis.
Clark, D. P., Camden, N. J.; John S. Colsey, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
De Long, Max, Evansville, Ind., cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
Knuland, Mrs. F. W., Lansing, Mich., millinery; New York Hotel.
Fitzpatrick, B., Little Falls, Minn.; P. J. Lomelty, bazar store.
Pogue, H. S., Cincinnati, Ohio; Ed Ganspohl, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervort & Ramey, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Fannie B. Horn, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Co-operative O. C., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Stinzel, department store; Hoffman House.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

40,000 Telephone Stations in service in Manhattan

The Largest and Most Efficient Telephone System in the World.

Gain in 5 Years, over 27,000 Stations.

Gain in the Year 1899, 10,500 Stations.

Present Rate of Growth, over 1,000 Stations a Month, which is unapproached elsewhere.

THE CAUSE: A RATE SYSTEM under which the charge varies with the amount of service rendered; this system ensures FAIR AND REASONABLE RATES TO ALL CLASSES OF PATRONS.

RATES have been frequently REDUCED all along the line.

The LOW RATES have been adopted so generally that now less than 2,200 subscribers, out of a total of 40,000, retain the old flat rate of $240 a year.

Present Manhattan Rates: Business or Residence From $5.00 a Month

Annual Contracts. Monthly Payments.

Full Information by Mail; or an Agent will call on Request.

New York Telephone Co.
111 West 38th Street
952 Broadway
15 Dey Street

PROVISIONS IN THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

Refunding Clause to Remain, but in Modified Form.

TO RECOIN UNCURRENT SILVER

Parity Is to be Maintained—It Is Asserted that Conferrees Will Agree on Measure To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Aldrich of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill, was disposed to be very confident to-night that the conferrees will agree to-morrow.

"It is never safe to say there will be an agreement," said he, "until the report has been signed, but we have been making steady and fair progress to-day, and unless a great change should take place to-morrow, we shall expect to be able to say that the basis of an agreement at least has been reached. Yes, the bill will be a compromise as a matter of course. Well, the Senate has yielded pretty nearly everything. That, you know, is the way of the Senate."

Mr. Overstreet was less communicative than Mr. Aldrich, but he corroborates the report that an agreement is imminent. Other Republican members of the conference talk in the same strain. All of them are very reticent about particulars. The outlook to-night is that the Currency bill will in great measure be recast.

The conference report will, if it carries out the present intentions of the conferrees, retain the declaration of favor for an international bimetallic agreement in a modified form. The House conferrees desired to get rid of it altogether, but the Senate having put it in as a vote catcher, now refuses to reject it because such rejection will unnecessarily offend some of the Republicans who have a lingering attachment for the chimera of international bimetallism. It is also understood that the President is of the opinion that now the declaration in favor of international bimetallism having been made it would be unwise to throw it out.

The parity of all money is to be maintained under the bill by intrusting the power to the Secretary of the Treasury to uphold it, and making it his duty to do so. This will require a considerable variation from the language of both bills.

The Senate holds on to its refunding scheme. Not as it was proposed, however, for it will be provided that while the refunded bonds may run thirty years they may be redeemed at the options of the holders in fifteen years. There will be a provision in the report for the recoinage of the uncurrent silver in the Treasury. This will be a general provision to meet this difficulty, which has been met temporarily from time to time by appropriations to recoin a certain limited amount of uncurrent money.

A similar provision, general and continuing in its character, will empower the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of subsidiary coin, depending upon the demand for it. To meet the requirements of trade conditions provision is to be made for a sufficient supply of small notes by taking off the limitation now imposed and permitting a larger issue of $5 notes.

The Senate will retain its provision for maintaining a gold reserve of $150,000,000. No greenbacks are to be reissued except for gold, and none of the proceeds of sales of bonds for maintaining the reserve are to be used for any other purpose.

It cannot be ascertained that there is any hope of retaining the feature of the Bureau of Issue and Redemption.

A NEW SUBSIDY BILL.

Opponents in Committee of the Hanna-Payne Measure Introduce One of Their Own.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The conference last night at the house of Senator Hanna of the three "kicking" Republicans and the Senator whose name is attached to the Ship Subsidy bill came to something, but not much. As reported last night, Stevens, Minor, and Jones, who were present, were anxious to obtain concessions, and Fordney allowed it to be understood that if he could get the bill he wanted he would vote to report the best bill the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries would prepare. When the conference closed some time after midnight about the only conclusion reached was that the men who have been complaining of the Hanna-Payne bill might introduce a measure embodying their own ideas of what should be done, and that the bill prepared by them should be considered before a report is made.

It was in reference to that invitation that Representative Minor to-day introduced a new bill in the House. It is drawn on the lines of the Hanna-Payne measure, and provides graded subsidies for speed, requires that the ship enjoying the subsidy shall carry at least 50 per cent. of a cargo on the outward voyage to realize a share of the bounty of the Government, and includes many provisions of the Hanna-Payne bill. One of them is to permit ships in foreign yards under construction on Jan. 1, 1900, and owned one-half or more by American citizens or corporations to come in under the law, with the provision that the tonnage so entered for American register shall be duplicated within ten years.

There is still some hope among Northwestern advocates of a subsidy who oppose the Hanna-Payne bill, that any measure which may be passed will offer some inducement to carry cargo and not invite sailings without cargo in order to secure the bounty.

Senator Davis has written a friend in the West to assure him that it will be possible to pass a bill to grant export bounties, but that if they are paid to ships of the United States they must be paid to all ships of nations having treaties with us, promising to share all bounty privileges with the nations parties to such treaties.

The advocates of the Subsidy bill are confident to-night that they will obtain a report of the bill, and that the complaining members on the Republican side will vote for it even if they cannot get everything they want.

DEBATE ON HAWAII CONTINUES.

Platt (Conn.) Offers an Amendment Regarding Naming of Judges—Tillman Objects to "Gag" Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The feature of the Senate debate on the Hawaiian bill today was a strong appeal by Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) for the maintenance, so far as possible, of the Dole Government, which he characterized as one of the most perfect systems ever invented. Senator Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) who yesterday characterized it as an oligarchy, was his principal assailant, and Mr. Morgan, after being worried by Mr. Tillman for a long time, finally shut him up by refusing to yield the floor.

The discussion was based upon amendments offered by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) to Section 81 of the bill, providing that the President, and not the Governor of the Territory, shall appoint the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Circuit Courts, and that the tenure of office of such appointees should be four years instead of nine years. Mr. Platt made an extended argument in support of his amendments, holding that the propositions as to the appointment of officials and the tenure of office were radically different from those incorporated in previous enabling acts for a Territory.

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) in charge of the measure, defended the action of the committee in placing the appointments referred to in the hands of the Governor and not the President. In justification of this action, he said, the Government of Hawaii, when the territory was acquired by the United States, was one of the best republican forms of government in existence, and it was the desire of the committee to afford the people of Hawaii as full and free government as could be extended to them in the circumstances.

Mr. Morgan, in his appeal for the preservation of as much as possible of the existing government, said:

"The people of Hawaii have formed a Government which everybody concedes to be one of the best forms of government ever made. We found there a Government with no corruption, no flaw in its administration. We of the Hawaiian Commission did not understand that we went out there for the purpose of butchering that republic and uprooting its political systems, its courts."

"Are we legislating the courts out of existence?" asked Mr. Teller.

"That is my understanding," replied Mr. Morgan. "If we make them elect their Judges by popular vote we will have a lot of vagabonds on the bench there that will ruin the island."

Referring to Mr. Platt's argument, that the propositions of the bill were different from those before applied to a Territory, he said:

"That ought to make no difference. If this Government is never to do anything that it never did before we will sit down and become thoroughly stale. Whether you call it expansion or something else I am in favor of lifting up this Government and our institutions and pressing onward day by day."

Mr. Morgan instanced the case of the Five Civilized Tribes, and said we had permitted them to maintain their own governments. "Shall we not," he asked, "be as friendly to the Hawaiians as to the Indians?"

"There is no analogy," said Mr. Tillman. "The Five Civilized Tribes were a native government. The Hawaiians are run by Americans, Germans, and Englishmen, who have seized the Government and controlled the institutions which the Senator thinks so admirable."

"The Senator should disabuse his mind of the prejudices in which he revels," retorted Mr. Morgan.

"How many legal voters are there under the so-called Hawaiian Republic?" shouted Mr. Tillman. "Less than four thousand."

"We were not called upon to take a census," replied Mr. Morgan.

After the debate had continued for some time, and Mr. Tillman had repeatedly denounced the Hawaiian Government, Mr. Walcott read statistics showing that in Mr. Tillman's State in Congressional districts of from 150,000 to 200,000 population only about 4,000 votes were cast.

Mr. Tillman tried to reply, but Mr. Morgan, who held the floor, refused to yield, whereupon Mr. Tillman retorted sharply: "Of course, I shall have to yield under such a gag rule, I suppose."

Without concluding, Mr. Morgan yielded the floor for an executive session, and the Senate at 4:45 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

Report on the Treaty Creates Rivalry in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To-day's executive session of the Senate developed a sharp difference of opinion between the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Finance of that body on the French reciprocity treaty.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, reported the action of his committee favorable to the treaty, and had no sooner done so than Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved the reference of the treaty to his committee. Senator Davis met this motion with a point of order against the present consideration of the motion, and under this motion the matter went over until the next executive session.

There was no debate, but the motion of Senator Aldrich was the result of the more or less conferring among the elements which may be designated as the opponents of the treaty. They take the position that as the treaty directly affects the tariff it should be considered by the Finance Committee, which has charge of all financial and revenue questions, and not by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which does not deal with such questions.

On the other hand, the members of the Foreign Relations Committee contend for its jurisdiction over all treaties. Senator Cullom has taken an advanced position on this point and he and others are preparing for a vigorous contest of Mr. Aldrich's motion.

TO CALL UP QUAY'S CASE.

Senator Penrose Will Ask for Consideration of the Matter To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—An effort is to be made to get the question involving the seating of former Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, formally before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. Penrose (Penn.) gave notice that on Washington's Birthday, immediately after the reading of Washington's Farewell Address by Senator Foraker, he would call up the Senate resolution providing that "Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Penrose directed attention to the fact that the question involved was privileged and intimated, therefore, that it would take precedence over other matters, and it is thought he may be able to secure a vote on the taking up of the case for consideration and thus develop the Quay strength in the Senate, at least, approximately.

CHANCES OF HOUSE CANAL BILL.

Opposition of State Department Not Likely to Prevent Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Cannon's refusal to permit the House to name a day for the Nicaragua Canal bill which Mr. Hepburn has reported is not regarded as certainly preventing the taking up of the bill. Mr. Cannon has never been an ardent canal man. In other Congresses he has manifested his preference for other legislation, and has sometimes put Appropriation bills in the way for the declared purpose of engaging the time and attention of the Congress in the immediate needs and burdens of the country.

There is a strong line of support in the House for the bill, both on the Republican and Democratic sides, as Mr. Richardson yesterday made plain when he intimated that there was no objection on the Democratic side to setting the day for the bill asked for by Mr. Hepburn.

The prospect of consideration and perhaps passage of the bill in the House while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is pending in the Senate evidently annoys the Department of State, and Mr. Hay is described as showing impatience at the tactics of Mr. Hepburn. While the Department of State is not at all sure that the House will not pass the bill, there is an air of confidence about the Secretary's office, and it is explained by the assertion on the part of a prominent officer of that department that the Senate can scarcely think of passing the bill with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its possession and unacted upon.

Canal Commission Stays at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 21.—The members of the United States Canal Commission will remain here until Feb. 27. They have had several conferences with President Zelaya. All are in good health. They will go to Panama by way of Corinto.

Senate Ratifies a Samoan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day ratified the treaty between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany affecting claims growing out of the joint control of the Samoan Islands. This treaty was a separate document from the political agreement dividing the authority over the islands.

Woman Commissioner for Paris.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The House to-day adopted the Senate resolution authorizing the President to appoint one woman Commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the Statue of Lafayette at the Paris Exposition.

New York Harbor Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Cummings of New York to-day introduced a bill regulating towing in New York Harbor, and defining the duties of the Supervisor of the Harbor in executing these regulations. Mr. Muller (New York) introduced a bill giving the Supervisor of the Harbor authority to regulate the smoke nuisance when it impedes navigation, obscures lighthouses, &c.

PLAN OF ARMY RETIREMENT.

War Department Project Would Affect 309 Officers Up to 1914.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A statement has been prepared by the War Department showing the number and grade of army officers who will retire for age up to the year 1914, who are affected by the proposed War Department bill for increasing the efficiency of the army, under the section which provides for the retirement with higher grade of all officers who served in the civil and Spanish wars.

The list includes three Major Generals—Miles, Merritt, and Brooke—who would retire within the next four years, with the grade of Lieutenant General. There are sixteen Brigadier Generals who would retire within the next ten years with the rank of Major General, including six officers of the line and ten staff officers.

The list also includes 76 Colonels, 73 Lieutenant Colonels, 103 Majors, 32 Captains, and 6 Chaplains, who would retire in the next higher grade, making 309 officers in all. One of the Majors would be retired in 1914, which would complete the retirement of all officers affected by the proposed bill.

The approximate cost of this plan of retirement is $181,965.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb 21.—The Oregon has arrived at Yokohama.

The Solace has sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco.

The Alliance has arrived at St. Lucia.

The Texas sailed to-day from Key West for New Orleans to participate in the Mardi Gras festivities.

The Monongahela arrived to-day at Santa Cruz, W. I.

Nominations in Volunteer Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President to-day sent the following nominations in the volunteer army to the Senate:

Brig. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis to be Major General by brevet. Colonels to be Brigadier Generals by brevet—Owen Summers, Harry C. Kessler, and Wilder S. Metcalf. Capt. J. F. Case to be Major by brevet; Capt. Luther B. Grady, Thirty-fifth Infantry, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major; First Lieut. John A. Metzger, Thirty-fifth Infantry, to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain; John Carling of New York to be Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers, commanding the Department of Alaska, will proceed to join his temporary station, Seattle, Wash. Gen. Randall will be accompanied on this journey by Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Alaska, and by First Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, Ninth Cavalry, aide de camp.

Orders for Feb. 12 to Capt. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, are revoked.

First Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California and will proceed by the first available transport to Manila and report to the Commanding General for assignment to duty.

Capt. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon, will report March 6 to Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Assistant Paymaster G. R. Venable is detached from the navy yard, Key West, Fla., and will continue duties at Pensacola.

Assistant Paymaster P. G. Kennard is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Key West, Fla., March 5, as Purchasing Pay Officer and General Storekeeper.

Lieut. W. H. Allerdice's order of Feb. 1, detaching him from the Dolphin and ordering him to the Asiatic Station, is revoked.

Lieut. G. E. Burd's orders of Feb. 15, detaching him from the navy yard at New York and ordering him to the Asiatic Station, are revoked.

Assistant Naval Constructor L. S. Adams is detached from the Norfolk Yard, Feb. 28, and ordered to temporary duty at the Bureau of Construction and Repair and then to duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Costa Rican Troops Move to the Frontier to Repel Invading Forces from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A serious condition of affairs exist in Central America, as is shown by the following telegram received by the Secretary of State from Mr. Merry, the United States Minister to Costa Rica, dated at San José, Feb. 20, 1900:

"Revolutionary invasion expected from Nicaragua. Martial law declared. Troops moving to the frontier."

Owing to the large commercial and political interests, present and prospective, of the United States in the two countries named, and especially in connection with the proposed construction of the Nicaragua Canal by this country, the reported revolutionary movement is viewed with considerable apprehension by Administration officials, as it practically amounts to war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, both of which are probably more intimately associated in the general policy of the United States than any of the other countries of the American continent.

MONTEVIDEO HARBOR PLANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The State Department has received from United States Consul Finch, at Montevideo, full details of the vast project for the improvement of the harbor at that capital, which the Minister forwards at the instance of the Uruguayan Government, with the view of securing proposals from American engineers and constructing corporations.

The project contemplates the expenditure of $12,500,000 in gold in the immediate future, and there are large extensions of the plans held in reserve. The plans were prepared by the eminent engineer, Adolfo Guerard, and what is wanted at once is the construction of a canal, port, and anteport, up to at least seven and a half meters depth; docks, moles and breakwaters.

Proposals will be received up to July 31 next, and five sets of specifications accompany the report. The port revenues of Montevideo, amounting to a minimum of $1,500,000 gold yearly, are pledged as security for the payment of the contractors.

ASK FOR LOWER POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A committee from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York had a conference to-day with the Postmaster General on the subject of a reduction in ocean postage, the committee asking that the domestic rate of 2 cents for letters be adopted for foreign countries.

The Postmaster General expressed his approval of the plan and intimated that the matter would be investigated with a view to making the necessary arrangements with foreign Governments. The committee was entirely satisfied with the results of the conference, and says there is no doubt of the final adoption of the new system.

MRS. LAWTON TO GEN. CORBIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Lawton has made the following acknowledgment of the receipt of the home fund:

Peewee Valley, Ky., Feb. 18, 1900.

Dear Gen. Corbin: Such kindness as yours can never be repaid, and my heart is very full when I try to thank you. Words seem very poor at such a time. Will you please believe that I do appreciate it, and all my life will find comfort in the remembrance?

The universal feeling which prompted such wonderful generosity from the Nation is so beautiful to me and so dear, my gratitude is inexpressibly profound.

It has relieved the one anxious thought Henry would have had, and I do not know how to thank you or the Nation.

Believe me, with kind regards, very sincerely, MARY C. LAWTON.

INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The lawn tennis tournament for the indoor championship of America was opened yesterday afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. The principal match of the afternoon was that between Hackett of Yale and Tallant of Harvard. Hackett is rated as a better player on the open-air courts of the Summer tournaments, but he was no match for Tallant at indoor play. The Yale man was badly out of practice, while Tallant was in his best form. The result was the easiest kind of a victory for the Harvard man, Hackett not getting a single game in either set.

The doubles were not started yesterday, but the list closed with a number of strong teams, and play in this event will begin today. The matches will be continued both morning and afternoon to-day, while the semi-final and final matches in the singles are scheduled for to-morrow and Saturday.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. P. Paret beat E. P. Fischer by default; C. E. Fennessy beat H. Follett, 6—4, 6—4; Calhoun Cragin beat Ralph Hickox, 6—2, 6—4; O. M. Bostwick beat S. H. Gillespie, 6—3, 7—5; W. B. Cragin, Jr., beat E. L. Taller, 6—2, 7—5; J. A. Allen beat C. R. Runyon by default.

First Round—W. C. Grant beat A. L. Williston, 8—6, 6—2; H. A. Tallant beat H. H. Hackett, 6—0, 6—0.

Transportation Club's Entertainment.

"Ladies' Evening" at the Transportation Club yesterday proved a successful innovation. Heretofore the rooms of the club, at the Hotel Manhattan, had been thrown open to women only on certain afternoons. There were about 250 members and guests with their wives and daughters present last night, and the rooms were well crowded. The programme consisted of instrumental music, songs, and recitations.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION

Agreement as to the Gubernatorial Injunction Suits.

PROVIDES FOR SPEEDY TRIALS

Course of Procedure Determined by Attorneys Representing the Two Parties in Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 21.—The contests over the State offices are very much simplified by an agreement entered into today between the attorneys for the Republicans and the Democrats in the injunction suits relating to the Governorship.

The agreement is that there shall be a speedy trial in the courts on an agreed case, involving all of the issues, the first hearing to be before Judge Emmett Field, at Louisville. The agreement is as follows:

There are now pending in the Jefferson Circuit Court two suits, entitled respectively W. S. Taylor vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al, and John Marshall vs. J. C. W. Beckham et al.; and another suit in the name of J. C. W. Beckham vs. W. S. Taylor and John Marshall is to be filed in said court. Process has been served in the first named two suits, and the defendants agree at once to enter their appearance in the last named suit. All of said suits are to be placed upon the ordinary docket and tried by the courts on the law and facts.

One answer and the subsequent pleadings in the two first named suits may be filed and applied to both cases and they are to be consolidated; the same evidence shall be heard in all the cases, the three cases being tried and heard together.

The pleadings shall be made up Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1900, or sooner if it can be done.

The evidence shall be by depositions or record unless otherwise agreed upon, and shall be taken as soon as possible, say within ten days from the time the pleadings are closed.

In the preparation of the said cases in the Circuit Court all parties agree in good faith to do all they can to speed the final determination of the cases on their merits, and it is hereby agreed that should any party desire to introduce in evidence the proceedings of the contest boards or of the General Assembly, such party may use as evidence copies of the transcript of such proceedings and evidence furnished to counsel by Alonzo Walker, the official stenographer for said contest boards, the necessity for having such transcripts attested or certified being hereby waived; but nothing herein shall be construed to waive any objection to the relevancy or competency of any and all evidence introduced or offered on the trial of the said cases.

When the said cause shall have been finally taken to the Court of Appeals, it is hereby agreed that all parties hereto will unite in a request to the said court to docket said cases immediately and advance them for hearings at the earliest day upon which the court can hear them. It is further agreed that on such appeal the original evidence used in the Circuit Court, if voluminous, may be taken to the Court of Appeals as part of the record on the appeal without being copied, thus saving time and cost.

Should any party after the final determination of the causes by the Court of Appeals desire a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States to review such determination it is agreed that such writ shall be immediately applied for and diligently prosecuted if secured, and that all parties to said causes will unite in an application to said Federal Supreme Court to docket and advance said causes, and to give them the earliest hearing and determination possible.

The said causes shall be tried in the Jefferson Circuit Court by Judge Emmett Field, before whom one of the said causes is now pending.

It is further agreed by the parties to the said suits that they will submit to and abide by all the orders and judgments of the courts made in said suits, reserving, however, the legal right to stay proceedings on such orders or judgments in any manner provided by law.

A case involving the recognition of the Governor of Kentucky occurred here to-day. The Franklin County jury ordered G. C. Heilth, a negro, confined in the State Prison, and he was sent to the State asylum here. The negro was accompanied by an order from Gov. Beckham to return him to the penitentiary when cured. The official in charge of the asylum acting in Superintendent E. M. Wiley's absence, received the patient, but ignored Beckham's orders. The asylum is under a Superintendent appointed by Gov. Bradley during his term.

BURTON ATTACKS BRYAN.

A Kansas Republican Regards Him as the Product of Fusion.

John R. Burton of Abilene, Kan., spoke last night at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, on "Bryanism from the Standpoint of a Kansas Republican." Mr. Burton characterized "Bryanism" as "a composition of Democratic and Populistic errors, a product of fusion."

"The uniting of parties on the same candidates," said Mr. Burton, "is an unnatural and unholy alliance that has produced Bryanism. Bryanism is the mule in politics. It kicks, it brays, but it cannot boast of its ancestry, nor take pride in its posterity. Fusion is more corrupting than the outright purchase of votes, for the latter is confessedly a pollution of the ballot, while the former, under the guise of virtue, teaches that principle may be sacrificed for success.

"The great mass of unthinking Democrats see no other man than Mr. Bryan. The smaller class of thinking Democrats are powerless before him. They know he ought not to be the candidate, yet they know he will be nominated. Hence, they are apathetic, and are waiting for his second defeat, looking beyond for a reorganization of their party when Bryanism shall have passed away."

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS MEET.

The Association's Annual Session Opens at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association opened its fourteenth annual session at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Of the 158 members 110 were in attendance. S. H. Kaufmann of Washington, D. C., presided, and W. C. Bryant of Brooklyn acted as secretary. There was an interchange of views with regard to business conditions.

Representatives were present from Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Bangor, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Duluth, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Los Angeles, McKeesport, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Montgomery, Newark, Oil City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Richmond, Sacramento, St. Louis, St. Paul, Utica, and Washington. The association will continue in session to-day.

TENNIS COMMITTEE MEETING.

Challenge Cup Accepted and Schedule of Dates Arranged.

The Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association held its annual meeting last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, President James Dwight of Boston, Secretary P. E. Presbrey of Boston, Treasurer Richard Stevens of Hoboken, Dwight T. Davis of Harvard, and O. S. Campbell of Brooklyn, being present.

The most important development of the evening was the formal acceptance of the new International Challenge Cup offered by D. F. Davis, and the announcement by President Dwight that he was in correspondence with the English lawn tennis authorities in regard to an international match for the new trophy this season. The arrangement and adoption of the official schedule for the season occupied most of the evening.

MOLINEUX'S DAY AT SING SING.

He Is Visited by His Wife, Mother, and Brother.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Roland B. Molineux was visited to-day by his mother, his wife, and his brother Cecil. They reached the prison at 10 o'clock and remained with the young man until almost 1 o'clock. This is the last visit either of the women can make to the prisoner until next week. Gen. Molineux is to visit his son tomorrow.

Mrs. R. B. Molineux carried a box of pinks to the prison, but was told that they could not be delivered to him. She also asked if he might be permitted to have certain books which he desired, and which are not in the prison library. Warden Johnson was absent, and the matter was deferred until he returns. It is thought Molineux will not be allowed to receive the books.

There are no tears or marks of sorrow about the visits of the Molineux women to the death house. They and the condemned man are cheerful and seem confident that he will before long be released from the death house under an order for a new trial. Molineux makes full use of his daily half-hour exercise in the death house corridor. Instead of simply walking up and down he goes through a regular course of athletic exercises, which brings every muscle into play.

The conduct of Antonio Ferraro, who is to die next week, has caused all the prisoners in the death house uneasiness. He spends most of his time sitting upon the edge of his cot moaning, now and then breaking out with blasphemous imprecations in Italian.

DOG SHOW'S BIG FEATURE

Brilliant Career of Hands Up, Son of Go Bang.

FOX TERRIER'S MANY PRIZES

J. Pierpont Morgan Meets Disappointment—Croker Family Come Out Well in the Awards.

There was a rather better attendance at the dog show yesterday than on the opening day, and there is still room for improvement. That will come with to-day's holiday, for Washington's Birthday always brings out a crowd. Society looks upon it as a sort of duty to show itself at the Garden annually on this anniversary. As practically all of the awards are now made, there will be a chance for intelligent comparison of the work of the judges, and that is what the truly "doggy" people in society like to indulge in.

Probably the feature of the show is the career of Hands Up. He is a fox-terrier, career of Hands Up. He is a fox terrier, erly enough called "wire-haired" in dog lingo. Hands Up would never be called handsome by any one except a lover of fox terriers. To them he is a beauty, however. He was whelped down on Staten Island in September of 1898, and is a son of the champion fox terrier of England and America, the famous Go Bang for which G. M. Carnochan paid $2,500 a couple of years ago. Go Bang was at the show, but was entered "for exhibition only." Mr. Carnochan said that was done so that his dog should not interfere with any of his get in their prize-winning careers. There are fanciers who say that Mr. Carnochan was wise not to pit his champion against this son of his. They say he is not the dog he was a year ago, when he won the championship. He certainly is changed in appearance, and his muzzle is coarser and not so trim and fine as it then was.

Being eighteen months old, Hands Up could not compete in the puppy class. But he took first prize in the novice class, then in the limit, then in the open-to all, and finally in the champion class, now known as the "winners' class." Incidentally, he also took for special prizes offered by the American Fox Terrier Club every prize that a dog could possibly win in the wire-haired fox terrier class. His owner, Reginald F. Mayhew, who "golfs" as R. F. Matthew, and is generally known as "Chappie," showed him in all these competitions, though the judge, Mr. Astley of London pinned the champion prize on the jacket of Mrs. Mayhew, who was a deeply interested spectator at the ring side when the judging was in progress.

The final triumph came in the competition for the challenge cup of $300, open to fox terriers of all breeds. Mrs. Mayhew had to show him in this class, as "Chappie" was very busy celebrating the eight previous victories of the day. Hands Up "won in a canter," as one of the horsy men at the ringside put it, and so achieved an almost unparalleled success in the history of dog shows in this country.

"What will you take for the dog," Mrs. Mayhew was asked by an intending purchaser, just before the contest for the challenge cup was called.

"He isn't for sale, for I am going to win the challenge cup with him, for I am certain he can do it."

"And if he wins the cup, what will be his price?"

"There won't be money enough in New York to induce us to part with him," responded the enthusiastic woman. "We're not so hard-pushed as to have to part with Hands Up; are we, you beauty?" she added, patting the coming champion on the head.

But no one offered her even a thousandth of the somewhat fancy price fixed for the pup. A tour of the principal shows in this country is before Hands Up this Spring, and a trip to England for a try at the big prizes to be won there is a possibility of the not very remote future.

Over in toy dog territory on the south gallery there was wild excitement yesterday afternoon when it was announced that a whole bench of Japanese spaniels had been disposed of at prices running from $275 down to $100 each, with an average for the lot of about $170. "That shows whether people take any interest in toy dogs," simpered a little woman who was fondling some of her pets released from bondage in their glass mansions for a moment.

Toy dogs, like house cats and parrots, have their uses with women who want something to coddle and snuggle and make pets of, lacking children, but men rarely have much use for any of them except pugs. Yet the Japanese spaniels had a host of male admirers among Japanese residents of the city. On both evenings they have crowded about the glass houses where they were shown and have discussed in their quiet fashion the merits of the animals which make them think of their far-away home. One party of five at the show yesterday came from Philadelphia expressly to see these dogs.

The Croker family came out very well in the awards of prizes, Richard, Jr., winning several firsts with Petramosse in the bulldog classes, to which she was eligible, while Frank H. Croker gathered in some of the ribbons for bull terriers with Fire Chief and Yorkville Belle, both taking first prizes in the puppy and novice classes for their sex, though they could not get the awards when they came in competition with older dogs in the open classes.

J. Pierpont Morgan was one of the bitterly disappointed ones among the exhibitors, and he and W. C. Whitney were around yesterday to see what the trouble was. Mr. Morgan has of late years had things about his own way in these classes, but this year his only savior for blue ribbons was the old champion Ornament, who again won first honors in both the open and the championship classes.

MAY RIVAL CEDARHURST.

Joseph S. Auerbach's Purchase of the Hewlett Property at Far Rockaway for a Summer Home.

Through the signing yesterday of the deeds of the Hewlett property at Far Rockaway, Joseph S. Auerbach of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, this city, secures possession of 600 acres of the finest land in Nassau County. The sum paid for the property was $150,000. The land stretches along Hempstead Bay for half a mile, and consists mainly of high ground with a few acres of meadow. It is given up now to farming, and has half a dozen farm buildings on it. The property takes in the farms of Thomas W. Hewlett and George K. Hewlett, Louisa Schenck, Jane Ann Hewlett, George T. Hewlett, and the estate of Augustus J. Hewlett.

It lies in a neighborhood not often visited by Summer residents. The nearest Summer colony is Cedarhurst, three and a half miles away. Extending on the south side of the East Rockaway Road, the land stretches from Broadway to Union Avenue.

Mr. Auerbach will at once begin to build a handsome country home on his newly acquired land. He says he expects to have it finished by next Summer. It will cost about $50,000. He was asked if it was true, as reported, that he intended to form a colony there of half a dozen wealthy friends, with as many Summer residences and a parkway.

"Nothing of the kind has been thought of yet," he said, yesterday. "I am going to build a home there for myself, and conduct the property as a big farm. Later on, if some of my friends want to come down there to live during the Summer, I will be glad to have them build on my land. I can't give you any names of probable purchasers, because no one has made any arrangements with me about living there."

The impression has become general at Far Rockaway that the deal will make the place a rival of Cedarhurst.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S TROUBLES.

Company F Asks to Have the Order of Disbandment Suspended.

Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Nation Guard, which was ordered disbanded on the ground that it had failed to keep up to the required standard of efficiency, met last night at the armory and formulated a petition, which will be sent direct to Gov. Roosevelt, asking that the order of disbandment be suspended and that the company have an opportunity to reach the efficiency required in the State service. The petition was signed by fifty-two members of the company.

When the members arrived at the armory last night they found their company room locked, by order of Col. Duffy, but secured permission to meet in Company K's room.

Capt. Griffin of Company F was not placed under military arrest last night, as had been expected, for disobedience of orders in not reporting Monday night when Major Strong came to the armory to muster out the company. It is said, however, that charges against the Captain are under consideration by the military authorities.

SOLAR

"It Rises Everywhere."

The first merit of this Cream of Tartar Baking Powder is its PURITY, FRESHNESS and STRENGTH.

The second is its PRICE.

Absolutely pure Cream of Tartar, and 8 cents a pound cheaper than others, because it is NOT made by a trust.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Selling Agents, New York, 78 Hudson st. Boston, 34 Central st. Philadelphia, 125 So. Front st. Washington, 600 F st., N. W. Pittsburg, McCance Block.

Unlimited Supply of Hot Water!!!

At any moment, day or night, By using the

MONARCH INSTANTANEOUS AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER.

Opening and closing of any hot water faucet operates heater. Gas consumed only while hot water is being used. You only heat the water that is used. Does away with boiler and water back. Call and see them in operation.

MONARCH WATER HEATER COMPANY,

1217 Broadway, bet. 29th & 30th Streets

(NEXT TO DALY'S THEATRE.)

Maryland Club

Pure Rye Whiskey

PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY, MARYLAND CLUB, C.B.&CO., 1632, 1894, THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND, SPECIAL TRADE MARK

Look for this seal on the label.

One of the choicest products of a great state, which gives us many good things — canvas back, terrapin and, best of all, pretty women. Ask for *Maryland Club Whiskey.* Try it, and you'll always know it by the taste. It tastes *old.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

A. CARNEGIE, JR., MARRIED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The marriage of Miss Bertha Sherlock, daughter of the late Thomas and Nancy Sherlock, to Andrew Carnegie, Jr., of Pittsburg, son of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie, and nephew of Andrew Carnegie, was solemnized this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Cavalry Church of Clifton.

The rector of the church, the Rev. Edwin Small, officiated, unassisted. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother the ceremony was very simple, and was performed in the presence of only the immediate families of the two contracting parties. The bride wore a simple gown of white taffeta embroidered silk, with a veil of tulle. She was attended by her little niece, Grace Probasco, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Probasco.

Those present were Miss F. M. Carnegie, Miss M. P. Carnegie, Mr. T. H. Carnegie, and S. M. Carnegie of Pittsburg, J. L. Fitzhugh of New York, Mrs. Ricketson and two children, and Coleman Carnegie. Of the bride's family there were present John Sherlock, Miss Annie Sherlock, Miss Hannah Sherlock, Thomas Sherlock, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Probasco. Mrs. Carnegie, the mother of the bridegroom, was not present, owing to ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie left to-night to spend their honeymoon in Southern California.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hopkins—Barstow.

Mr. Leonard Stuart Robinson Hopkins and Miss Margaret Macdonald Barstow, daughter of Mrs. J. Whitney Barstow of 15 Gramercy Park, were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church. The only decorations in the church were white lilies upon the altar, and palms. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with lace. Her veil was of lace, and she carried a white Prayer Book. Miss Frances Barstow, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lily and Miss Gertrude Brown, Miss Celia Willis of Newark, N. J.; Miss Mary Macdonald Ingraham of Flushing, L. I.; Miss Bessie Mitchell, and Miss Mary Holland of Brooklyn. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were gowned alike in pink crêpe de chine, with yokes of white, and wore hats of black tulle with bows of tulle under the chin. The best man was Mr. George Sargent of Elmira, N. Y., and the ushers were the Messrs. Lloyd McKim Garrison, Frank C. Huntington, James Kilbrath, Edward Cockcroft, Henry Fay, and Dr. Donald M. Barstow, a brother of the bride. A small reception at the bride's residence for intimate friends and relatives followed the ceremony. Among the guests at the wedding and the reception were Major and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Miller, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Archibald Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, the Misses Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. George Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston, Gen. Loring and Mrs. Loring of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitman of Boston, Mrs. James Hopkins, Miss Eunice Hopkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins.

Fuentes—Ward.

Dr. Ventura Perry Fuentes and Miss May E. Ward, daughter of the late Owen J. Ward and Mrs. Amelia M. Ward, were married last evening in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Matthew Taylor. The maid of honor was Miss Grace M. Ward, and the bridesmaids were Miss Matilda I. Ward, a sister of the bride, and Miss Grace I. Ryder. The best man was Mr. Julius E. Fuentes, and the ushers were the Messrs. Carlos M. de Salazar, William Cochran, Jr., an uncle of the bride; Joseph O'Brien, and Dr. Edmund Burke. After the ceremony there was a small reception for the intimate friends and relatives at the residence of the bride's mother, 164 West Ninety-fourth Street. The wedding and reception were both small, owing to recent deaths in the families of both bride and bridegroom.

Brennan—Breen.

Mr. Michael R. Brennan and Miss Grace A. Breen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Breen, were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles H. Colton, rector of the church. The bride, who entered the church on her father's arm, wore the conventional white satin gown trimmed with lace. Miss Marie H. Murray of Brooklyn, who wore a gown of blue silk trimmed with lace, was her only attendant. The best man was Mr. Daniel T. Sheridan, and the ushers were Dr. William C. McMahon and the Messrs Maurice Galvin, Charles Wylie, and Dominick Henry. The ceremony was followed by a reception and breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents.

Morrell—Hall.

Mr. Alfred Wallace Morrell of Newark, N. J., and Miss Hall, a daughter of Mr. James D. Hall, was married yesterday afternoon at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street. The bride had two attendants, Miss Kathryn Hall, her sister, and Miss Nanette Morrell, sister of the bridegroom. Mr. Wallace M. Hill was the best man, and the ushers were the Messrs. Frederick Dodd, Harry Osborne, Cecil MacMahon, all of Newark, and Joseph Wheelock, Jr., of this city. A small reception at the residence of the bride's father, 142 West Ninety-third Street, followed the ceremony.

Fitch—Emery.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—Thomas William Fitch, Jr., son of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas William Fitch, and Miss Grey Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Anson Emery, were married to-night at the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Morrison. The Rev. Father Harman Denny of New York performed the ceremony. Interest attaches to the marriage because the bridegroom is a grandson of Gen. William T. Sherman and the bride belongs to one of the most prominent families in Western Pennsylvania. Only relatives and a few chosen friends witnessed the ceremony.

Lowndes—Baker.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 21.—Miss Mary Leonard Baker, only daughter of United States Senator Lucien Baker, was married to Dr. Charles Henry Tilghman Lowndes, Surgeon in the United States Navy, to-day, at the home of the bride's parents in this city. Dr. Henry Tulle of New York was best man. Only a few intimate friends of Senator Baker's family and of the groom were present. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic priest under a special dispensation of Cardinal Gibbons, the bride being a Protestant. Dr. Lowndes, who is a nephew of ex-Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, holds the rank of Lieutenant in the navy. Dr. and Mrs. Lowndes departed to-night for Old Point Comfort and Washington. They will soon be at home at Annapolis, where Dr. Lowndes expects to be stationed on shore duty.

Watson—McMahon.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Feb. 21.—Miss Caroline McMahon of New Milford and John E. Watson of Jersey City were married to-day at St. John's Episcopal Church here by the Rev. J. F. Plum. The matron of honor was Mrs. D. C. Sanford, sister of the bride. The best man was Robert Brown of New York City. After a reception at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. and Mrs. Watson left for an extended wedding tour. They will reside in Jersey City.

Fitch—King.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Miss Hermonie King, daughter of George W. King of Auburn, N. Y., was married to Capt. Graham D. Fitch of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, at the Church of Our Saviour, Brookline, at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Kidner of St. Andrew's Church, Boston, and was witnessed by a number of military men and other guests.

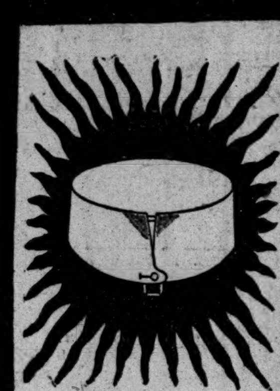
THE SOMERS'S SPEED TRIAL.

Convoyed by the Navy Yard tug Wampatuck, in charge of Pilot Frank Bell, the United States torpedo boat Somers, commanded by Lieut. Edward E. Capehart, United States Navy, had a very successful official speed trial yesterday. It was over a measured course of five miles on Long Island Sound from Execution Rock to the buoy off Matinicock Point. Her average speed on three runs under partial forced draught was estimated at 17½ knots. On her official trial trip in German waters she is said to have made 23 knots.

Leaving the Navy Yard at 10:20 A. M. under her own steam, the Somers proceeded up the East River as far as Twenty-sixth Street, when one of her boiler tubes blew out, disabling her, and scalding a machinist. His injuries were found to be not of a serious nature. The Wampatuck towed the Somers back to the Navy Yard, where repairs were quickly made, and she started again—this time in tow—at 1:30 P. M.

An hour later, off Whitestone, L. I., she was cast off, and under her own steam she made fast time to the starting point—Execution Rock.

These officers, assigned by the Navy Department as a trial board, made the trip on deck: Commander W. H. Emory, (senior member), Commander John Roelker, Lieut. Commander Richard Henderson, and Naval Constructor W. L. Capps. Lieut. Capehart executed the various manoeuvres under their direction



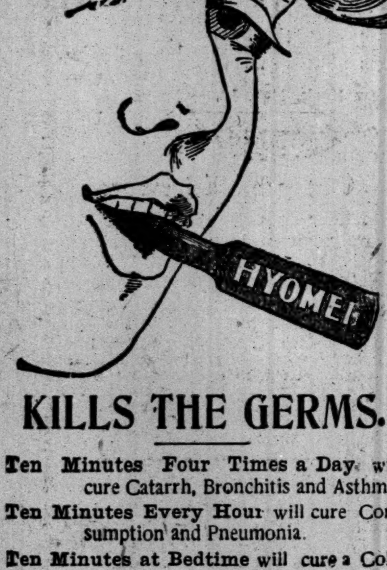
Cluett Brand
"BONTEKO"
25c each
Arrow Brand
"KADMON"
2 for 25c

Style of collar the same but of different qualities.

Our fashion booklet, "Correct Attire for Men," sent to those who ask.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.
5 Union Square, West
New York City

"HYOMEI"



KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.
Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia.
Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold or Croup.
Five Minutes at Any Time will cure a Cough.

Your Money Refunded if it Fails.

Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.
Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.
Complete Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.
Send for five days' treatment free.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

Be Good to Your Stomach.
TAKE
VICHY
CELESTINS
with your meals.
It aids digestion,
and its medicinal qualities keep your stomach in good order.
Vichy is imported only in bottles.
NOTE: So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.
At First-Class Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Cafés.
General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES ⅓ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Wheatena
The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

FREE EYE GLASSES.
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1.60, and give you a rolled gold eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1.00. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

METHOD—1900—TEACHING FRENCH; SPECIMEN, 42c., (half price.) Professor BERGER, 853 Broadway, New York. French lessons.

MORTGAGE TAX HEARING

Legislative Committees Listen to Arguments for the Measure.

BANKERS IN BILL'S BEHALF

Prof. Seligman of Columbia Declares the Proposed Tax a Great Step in Advance—The Opposition.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Senate and Assembly Committees on Tax and Retrenchment this afternoon gave a final hearing on the bill imposing a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on real estate mortgages. The arguments against the measure were along the line of argument presented at previous hearings.

Prof. E. R. Seligman of Columbia University made the principal argument for the bill, which in attempting to bring about a complete separation of local and State revenues was making the first step toward a greater reform in the future. The proposed tax, he said, was not a new tax, but merely a remission of taxation. "At present there is a tax on mortgages of over 2 per cent. which may be imposed by the local Assessors. The proposed law seeks to levy a tax of but one-half of 1 per cent. and to levy that upon all mortgages. No one knows what proportion of mortgages are taxed at present." He characterized the present method of reaching mortgages as unfair.

Prof. Seligman denied that the tax would increase the rate of interest. The exemption from local taxation would induce capitalists to invest in bonds and mortgages, and the increase in the supply without a proportionate increase in demand would tend to keep the rate as low, if not lower, then at present.

The objections of savings banks to the bill, Prof. Seligman said, were not well founded and not sufficient to imperil the bill. Less than 50 per cent. of their deposits are invested in mortgages. If the banks were taxed it would be less than a quarter of 1 per cent., he declared. He knew of savings banks having less than 20 per cent. of their savings invested in mortgages. With regard to the corporations, there was no doubt that if the bill became a law it would put a greater burden upon them. But this, he argued, is nothing more than is imposed by other States. Prof. Seligman said he was in favor of exempting religious and charitable corporations which have money invested in bonds and mortgages.

"We must consider this bill," he said in conclusion, "in the light of existing fiscal conditions in this State. Other States are watching this State. If we settle this question now New York will be in the van of the whole Commonwealth. No problem will bring about more discontent than this problem of taxation, and it should be settled as speedily as possible. I am not here in the interests of anything other than from the point of view of tax reform and public progress which this bill will bring about."

Francis B. Thurber of the Civic Federation of New York City said he believed the bill would bring about a better condition in the present chaotic state of taxation.

Morton Hermance of Poughkeepsie, ex-Chairman of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, declared the bill was a good one for the agricultural interests of the State. "I believe," said he, "that they need assistance more than any other class in the State."

W. C. Gifford of the New York State Grange said that when the farmers understood the bill they favored it almost to a man. "We believe," said he, "that every dollar's worth of property that demands protection from the State should bear its just share of the burdens of taxation."

John Leo, representing the Builders' League of New York, expressed the opinion that money will be cheaper after the bill becomes a law.

Charles Adsit of Hornellsville, representing the State Bankers' Association, gave statistics showing that there are as many rates of interest as banks, and that the banks are paying an excessive amount of tax. "We favor the bill," said he, "although it is not quite what we want, but as the first step toward a uniform bank tax rate."

A. S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, said he was present as a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and that he considered the bill a good one.

Samuel B. Clarke, attorney for the committee which drafted the bill, claimed that the bill would not raise the rate of interest, but that it might result in lowering it. He argued against the claims of the savings banks and placed them in the category of a great trust when taken together. He read a communication from the Hon. Thomas Hitchcock of New York setting forth his views on the bill. Mr. Hitchcock said in part:

"I am at a loss to understand why these officers are so vehement in their opposition to the tax. They are merely custodians of the money placed in their care, and it is intrusted to them primarily for safe keeping, and not as an investment from which the largest possible income is to be derived. They receive their share of the benefits of the State government and would pay for it. To constitute them a privileged class is contrary to justice and to the principles of our democratic system of government."

Gilbert Barnes of New York presented two amendments exempting co-operative building and loan associations from the provisions of the bill. He opposed the bill, he said, because it did not provide for the exemption of such associations. Walter Briggs of Schenectady, ex-President of the association, also opposed the bill.

De B. Wilmot, Chairman of the Taxation Committee of the West End Association of New York, opposed the measure on behalf of that association. If the bill were passed, it would work out its own destruction. "The courts," he said, "will not permit its enforcement in the way which the bill directs." Mr. Wilmot said he was in favor of exempting mortgages from taxation altogether.

Joseph Cameron of Hornellsville offered an amendment excluding fraternal organizations which have money in their reserve fund invested in mortgages from the operation of the bill.

Marcus T. Hunn of Albany, representing the State Association of Savings Banks, took exception to the statements made by Mr. Clarke that savings banks were trusts. There was nothing in the bill providing for the taxation of mortgages, he declared. "What it does tax," said he, "are debts and obligations."

BRENNAN BARBER BILL KILLED.

Motion to Strike Out Enacting Clause Carried in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Mr. Brennan's bill to create a State Board of Examiners for barbers and providing for sanitary inspection of barber shops was beaten in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Gale of Queens moved to strike out the enacting clause, and the motion was carried, 72 to 42.

Mr. Dillon declared the bill was introduced with the purpose of giving soft positions to a favored few. It was intended to dictate who shall practice the barbering trade. Mr. Brennan said the bill was designed to protect master and journeymen barbers from cheap competition.

BROOKLYN TRANSFER BILL.

Charles A. Collins States Company's Objections—Coffey Bill Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Assembly Railroads Committee to-day gave a hearing on Mr. Farrell's bill, which provides for optional transfers on all lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, including issuance of such transfer on Sundays and holidays.

Attorney Charles A. Collin of the firm of Collin & Sheehan, representing the railroad company, declared that if the company should be compelled to issue transfers, the traffic that would converge toward the Brooklyn Bridge would cause a stupendous congestion on that one line. Providing there were more bridges than at present Mr. Collin said the company would willingly issue transfers.

In the Senate the Coffey bill providing that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company shall charge but five cents and issue transfers on any of its lines, elevated or surface, for a continuous ride, was reported favorably by the Railroads Committee.

TO PUNISH ELECTION FRAUDS.

Measure Carrying Out Supt. McCullagh's Recommendations.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Senator Malby to-day introduced a bill carrying out the recommendations of Superintendent McCullagh providing more rigid penalties for crimes against the elective franchise.

Any election officer who permits the removal of ballot boxes from the polling place before the close of the polls, or refuses to receive the ballots of the district, or permits electioneering within 100 feet of the polling place, or fails to keep order within the polling place, or permits any persons other than the Inspectors in a voting booth, or permits any person other than a voter who has not voted or watcher to come within the guard-rail, or removes or permits another to remove any mark placed upon a ballot for its identification, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any person who attempts to cause his name to be placed upon any list of voters in more than one election district, or more than once in the same district, or who attempts to register knowing that he will not be a qualified voter in the district, or who attempts to regiser under a false name, or gives a false residence, or any one who advises another to commit any such act, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not less than one, nor more than five years.

Any person who knowingly harbors or conceals any other person who has falsely registered and who shall rent rooms for the purpose of unlawfully registering or voting therefrom is also guilty of a felony.

Any person convicted of a misdemeanor under this law shall for a first offense be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year and by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500. Any one convicted of a misdemeanor for a subsequent offense shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

TO AMEND LIQUOR LAW.

Senator Stranahan Introduces a Bill Embodying Recommendations of the State Commissioner of Excise.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Senator Stranahan to-day introduced a bill embodying amendments to the liquor tax law which were suggested by the State Commissioner of Excise, and including the Hatch bill amending Section 16 as to local option, the Apgar bill for the issuance of certificates to foreign corporations operating dining and parlor cars, and also Senator Brackett's bill providing for the refunding of erroneous excise taxes. Some of the more important provisions are:

Subdivision 7 of Section 11—To provide for enumerations by the State Commissioner of cities and villages where the population is not shown by the State or Federal census.

Section 23—The Apgar amendment, modifying the term during which a person convicted of a violation of the liquor tax law shall not traffic in liquor from five years to three, and providing that upon cancellation of a certificate for violations no new certificate shall be issued within one year.

Section 25—The Brackett amendment, to provide for a nominal fee of $15 upon the surrender of a certificate.

Section 37—To provide for filing in a County Clerk's office a certificate of excise cases dismissed by a Grand Jury in order to facilitate the payment of rebates withheld on account of pending complaints against certificate holders charged with violations.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—It is said to-night on excellent authority that while there will probably be no direct legislation regarding the canal improvements at this session of the Legislature, it is the plan of the Republican organization to have a legislative commission appointed to examine closely the canal question during the recess and make recommendations to the next Legislature for such legislation as may be deemed necessary. A prominent machine leader explained the situation to-night as follows:

"There is not sufficient information at hand at present for the Legislature to pass any bill for canal improvements, involving a sum of money such as will be necessary to successfully carry out the work which competent engineers have declared is absolutely necessary. A legislative committee which will give its time to a thorough investigation of the subject will be able to make a report to the next Legislature which will give that body something substantial to work on."

This plan of the Republican organization is regarded in some quarters as a direct slap at the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt last year, and which made recommendations for canal improvements.

The bill, drafted on this report, was introduced early in the session, but it is understood that it will not be passed in accordance with the understood programme of the Republican machine to "hold up" all legislation which might raise new issues for the coming campaign.

It can be stated positively that some sort of legislation to relieve the school teachers in New York, so far as their salaries are concerned, will be passed this year. According to statements made to-night by men prominent in the Republican Party the bill likely to pass is the one framed by the Senate sub-committee of the Cities Committee.

Much opposition has developed among those who are not identified with the Republican organization against an adjournment without the consideration of measures affecting such questions as taxation and Ramapo. Indications are that they will make an effort to defeat the machine programme.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Special Committee on School Bills of the Senate Committee on Cities has agreed upon a schedule for teachers' salaries in New York City, with the exception of the high school teachers, over which there is a division of opinion whether they shall obtain their maximum salaries in three or six years.

There shall be an equal annual increment of salary of such an amount that no kindergartner or female teacher of a girls' class other than those teaching grades of the last two years in the elementary schools shall, after fifteen years' service, receive less than $1,200 per annum, and no female teacher of a girls' class of the grades of the last two years shall, after fifteen years' service, receive less than $1,320 per annum, and no female teacher of a girls' graduation class, female first assistant or female Vice Principal shall, after ten years' service, receive less than $1,440 per annum; and no female teacher of a boys' or a mixed class shall receive less than $60 per annum more than a female teacher of a girls' class of corresponding grade and of years of service; and no female teacher in the elementary schools shall receive less than $600 per annum, nor shall the annual increment for a female teacher be less than $40.

No male teacher of a class of the grades of the last two years shall, after twelve years' service, receive less than $2,160 per annum, and no male teacher of a graduating class, male, first assistant, or male Vice Principal, shall, after ten years of service, receive less than $2,280 per annum; and no male teacher in the elementary schools shall receive less than $900 per annum, nor shall the annual increment for a male teacher be less than $105; that no female head of department, or female assistant to the Principal, shall receive less than $1,600 per annum after ten years' service, and no male head of department or male assistant to the Principal shall receive less than $2,400 per annum after ten years' service.

No teacher shall receive a salary greater than that fixed for the seventh year of service until such teacher's service shall be pronounced meritorious by the Borough Board of Superintendents, and no teacher shall receive a salary greater than that fixed for the twelfth year of service until such teacher's service shall be pronounced meritorious. For the purpose of effecting such increases of salaries the Principal of a school shall have a seat in the Borough Board.

No branch Principal or woman Principal of an elementary school, having not less than twelve classes, shall receive less than $2,500 after ten years' service as such, and no male Principal of an elementary school, having not less than twelve classes, shall receive less than $3,500 per annum after ten years' service. A Principal of the school shall receive an equal annual increment of $250, provided service shall have been approved. No Principal of a high school or training school for teachers, having supervision of not less than twenty-five teachers, shall receive less than $5,000 per annum.

CHICAGO AND ALTON BONDS.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—When the order of general orders was reached to-day, Senator Krum moved the bill authorizing savings banks to invest in Chicago and Alton Railroad bonds. An amendment offered by Senator Grady, limiting the issue of bonds to the amount of the mortgage debt now upon the road, was lost. A second amendment that banks be allowed to invest in the bonds of any railroad corporation coming up to the law's requirements also was lost—10 to 25.

Another amendment by Senator Armstrong, that bonds issued be secured by a mortgage upon the whole instead of a part of the railroad, was voted down, and the bill advanced to third reading.

After the report of the Committee of the Whole, Senator Grady moved that the Senate disagree. The previous amendments were again voted down and the report was adopted.

SALARY INCREASE BILLS.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The great number of bills for the increase of salaries in New York City and for awarding claims to various citizens which have been introduced in both houses has been a matter of frequent comment. A considerable number of these were favorably reported from the Assembly Cities Committee to-day.

Among them were Mr. De Graw's bill fixing the salaries of the clerks, assistants, and stenographers in the City Magistrates' courts of Brooklyn at $2,000 per annum, and Mr. Weekes's, fixing the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court in Queens and Richmond at $7,000 a year, in the Bronx and Brooklyn at $8,000, and in Manhattan at $9,000.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF
J. v. Liebig
ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN
who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

Franchise Tax Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb 21.—Senator Ford to-day introduced another amendment to the franchise tax law, which provides that the term "special franchise" shall not be deemed to include the crossing of a street, or public place, where such crossing is not at the intersection of another street, unless such crossing shall be at other than right angles for a distance of not less than 250 feet, in which case the whole of such crossing shall be deemed a special franchise. This shall not apply to any elevated railroad. The same amendment was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Bedell.

Provident Loan Association Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report favorably to-morrow Mr. Patton's bill placing provident loan associations under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department and fixing the fees to be received on loans. No such corporations shall do business in any other county than that in which its principal business office is located, nor take securities upon property in any other county.

Brooklyn Magistrates' Bill Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Brennan bill providing a new system for selecting City Magistrates in Brooklyn was reported favorably to-day from the Assembly Cities Committee. It provides that Police Justices in Brooklyn all retire on Jan. 1, 1902. The terms of the City Magistrates of the Second Division shall expire on Dec. 31, 1901, and their successors, who shall be elected in 1901, shall take office for six years on Jan. 1, 1902.

Drug Clerk Bill to be Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Assemblyman Henry's bill regulating the working hours of pharmacists and drug clerks in New York City, as amended so as to provide that the State Factory Inspector shall appoint the Inspectors to make the sanitary inspections of the stores, will be reported favorably to-morrow by the Assembly Public Health Committee. No drug clerk shall be required to work more than seventy hours per week, and shall have one full day off in two weeks.

Common Law Marriages Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow a substitute measure for Mr. Weekes's bill to abolish common-law marriages. The new bill was brought here by Judge William G. Choate of New York City, representing the State Bar Association. It is to take effect in 1901, instead of immediately. Its provisions will protect legally either contracting party to a marriage by a pretended clergyman.

Forestry Code Bill Defeated.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Senate to-day Senator Brown called up the concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly giving the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission power to adopt rules and regulations that shall have the power of legislative enactment. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried by a vote of 23 to 9.

Will Report Trust Company Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow Mr. Apgar's bill providing that a trust company may be appointed guardian, trustee, or administrator on the application of any person entitled to such appointments and in the place of such person.

Bill for Another City Park.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Assemblyman Minton to-day introduced a bill for an additional park in the Twelfth Ward of New York City. The boundaries are One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Amsterdam Avenue, and King's Bridge Road.

Anti-Hat Pin Hearing.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—All women who oppose the Phillips bill declaring hat pins over three inches long dangerous weapons will have an opportunity to be heard on the measure on Tuesday, Feb. 27, before the Assembly Codes Committee.

Coney Island Park Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. De Graw's Coney Island Recreation Park bill met with some opposition, but was passed by a vote of 107 to 13.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the act relative to the Department of Parks in Brooklyn to allow the building of dwelling houses on certain streets.

Senator McCARREN—Giving the Controller of New York City control of the Wallabout Market lands in Brooklyn.

Senator FORD—Providing that summons in summary proceedings in the Municipal Courts of New York City be served by regularly appointed deputy Marshals. Yeas 27, nays 18.

Senator AMBLER—Providing a penalty for the adulteration of milk or cream.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. BRENNAN—Unification of the jury system in Kings, so as to do away with the dual system and provide for a single Commissioner.

Mr. COTTON—To exempt from taxation the property of medical societies in cities of the first class not exceeding $50,000, and in Kings or New York, $100,000.

Mr. DELANEY—Providing that if one-fifth of the voters of any city petition to submit to a vote the question of municipal ownership of any public utility special ballot shall be prepared and the question submitted at the next municipal election.

Mr. MARTIN—Providing that no rebate shall be allowed on the weight of a vehicle where the Supervisors require the use of tires three inches or more in width.

Mr. METZLER—Providing that the officers whose duty it is to purchase supplies for public institutions shall purchase only meats from animals slaughtered within the State.

Mr. SLOANE—Providing that the cost of construction of bridge approaches not exceeding 300 feet from the bridge shall be paid by that town or city in which said land is situated.

Mr. HENRY—Providing for the acquisition of forty acres of land for the Creedmoor rifle range and appropriating $20,000.

Mr. WEEKES—Compelling the Police Clerks of the City Magistrates of New York City to file with the Secretary of State a quarterly record showing the number of males and females convicted of crime, their offenses, and their sentences.

Mr. HARBURGER—Providing that any person who has practiced two years as an attorney in the United States circuit courts for New York State may be admitted to practice law in the State courts by an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court without examination.

Senate.

Senator NORTON—Allowing the construction of street surface railroads in incorporated villages in Nassau County on macadamized roads.

Senator MALBY—Authorizing the Executive Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society to dispose of any real property owned by the society.

ASSEMBLY BILLS FAVORED.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The following bills either were reported favorably in the Assembly to-day or will be to-morrow:

Mr. HITCHCOCK—Compelling the placing of safety automatic fenders on all street surface cars in cities.

Mr. MINTON—Providing for an extra conductor on street surface cars in New York City between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. and between 4 and 7 P. M.

Mr. DEGRAW—Repealing the law exempting from taxation ocean steamship companies whose vessels ply between the United States and any foreign port.

Mr. SANDERS—Providing for free public baths and a fully equipped gymnasium in every Senatorial district of cities of the first and second class.

Mr. HENRY—Giving the right of way on streets in New York City to the insurance patrol.

Mr. LEWIS—For a system of records of property exempt from taxation and compelling the local Assessors to certify to the State board in detail such exemptions and reasons, and compelling the State Controller to certify the entire result to the Legislature.

MR. GERRY FIGHTS BILLS

Hearing at Albany on Measures Aimed at His Society.

CLASHES WITH GEN. TRACY

State Board Decides to Withdraw "General Supervision" Claim, Declaring "Visitation" Sufficient.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The entire afternoon was devoted by the Judiciary Committee of both houses to the hearing of arguments upon the bills designed to place the Gerry Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children under the general supervision of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Gerry made an extended argument in his own behalf, supported by De Lancey Nicoll, while John L. Cadwalader of the New York Hospital, Mornay Williams, President of the New York Juvenile Asylum, Dr. W. O. Stillman, President of the Hudson River and Mohawk Humane Society, and C. L. Jones, representing the Utica Home for the Aged, opposed the bill. Prof. George E. Canfield and Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association approved the principle of the bill, but thought the provisions as to the general supervision of such societies ought to be modified. Ex-Senator Henry H. Persons of the Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said the bill was entirely satisfactory to his institution.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, attorney for the State Board, said that if the Court of Appeals decision were adhered to it would result in a complete revolution of the policy of the State. Investigation had shown that if the decision were to stand it would exempt not only the Gerry society, but 663 other institutions, representing 52,000 persons, and deprive the State of all power to investigate their care.

Commodore Gerry prefaced his remarks with the assertion that this was likely to be his last appeal in behalf of the societies he represented from the persecutions of the State Board. He severely condemned the methods of the board. It was never intended that during the recess of the board's sessions any individual member should exercise all the powers of the board, yet this was what had been attempted. He protested vigorously against the power given the board to pry into the secret records of children under their care and expose them to the public through the "yellow press," as had been done in other institutions.

John L. Cadwalader protested in behalf of a number of private individuals against the powers given to the State Board to investigate private societies formed of women engaged in charitable work. Such legislation would forfeit the confidence of the people, which had made charitable work what it is. The State Board had strained the law. The Constitution gave it only the right of supervision and inspection, but it had assumed the right of management. He feared that the personal controversy between the President of the State Board and Commodore Gerry would rend to pieces every small society organized for charitable work.

Mr. Nicoll addressed himself to the legal aspects of the situation. He declared the society had been organized to enforce the laws for the suppression of crime and the protection of children. Charity was but incidental to its work. The crowning infamy of the proposed law was found in the provisions which required the approval of the State Board for the organization of any private charity, and afforded no appeal from its decision. If such legislation were to continue, charitable men would be discouraged and the diminution of charity begin.

Dr. Stillman created something of a sensation by declaring that other societies would be represented if they did not fear the vengeance and petty persecution of the State Board of Charities.

"Is it a fact that this bill would permit the inspection of such institutions as the Masonic Home?" inquired Assemblyman Green.

"We now inspect the Masonic Home and there has never been any objection to it," responded Secretary Hebbard of the Board of Charities.

"Well, there is now," rejoined Senator Mackey, "for, I have letters from Masons all over the State, including Grand Lodge officers, urging opposition to this measure."

Gen. Tracy had several spirited passages with Commodore Gerry. He insisted that the Gerry society was not a private institution but a public corporation.

"Why should he object to this bill if the hundreds of other private institutions for whom he had pleaded did not? I ask Mr. Gerry," said Gen. Tracy, "if he will accept Mr. Canfield's suggestion that the word supervision be stricken from the bill and simple visitation and inspection be provided for."

"Indeed, I will not," shouted Mr. Gerry. "I think the bill is vicious from beginning to end."

"Of course he will not," rejoined Gen. Tracy. "He wants to avoid inspection of any character." In answer to Senator Grady's suggestion that the society performed no work that would not have to be done by the police if it were not for the society Gen. Tracy declared that the societies had the power to become guardians of an infant child.

"They have not," interposed Mr. Gerry.

"Good heavens!" responded Gen. Tracy. "Will the gentleman say that with a copy of his charter before him?"

Gen. Tracy then took up the charter, when Mr. Gerry rejoined, "Except in cases where the child is on the way to a police station."

"You'll have to try again, Mr. Gerry," was Gen. Tracy's reply, as he began to read sections of the charter.

Gen. Tracy, in closing, said that the State Board would consent to the elimination of the term "general supervision." All they desired was the right of visitation and inspection of the manner of the care of the public wards.

BOARD OF CHARITIES BILLS.

Power of Visitation Favored by State

The Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association has prepared a statement of its opinion in regard to the State Board of Charities bills now pending at Albany.

The views of the association are formulated as follows: The State Board of Charities should visit and inspect all institutions and societies of a charitable nature, and should also receive annual reports from them as to their receipts and expenditures and as to the number of inmates received and discharged. Neither it nor any similar official body should be vested with any power of regulation, control, or management of private institutions or societies supported wholly by private donations, except so far as concerned the reception and retention of inmates supported by the public. The principal argument in favor of such visitation and inspection is that it is necessary to discover and correct abuses in the care of inmates and to prevent the diversion of moneys.

The vesting of power in an official State board to regulate the reception and retention of inmates to be supported at public expense in private institutions is deemed advisable because of the lack of careful discrimination in their reception and retention.

The association favors the Brackett and Fish bills so far as they relate to visitation and inspection, but is opposed to the word "supervision."

BONNER FARM TO CONTINUE.

The Bonner stock farm, at Tarrytown, is not to pass out of existence, despite the sale of all the trotters and pacers which belonged to the late Robert Bonner, except Maud S. Robert E. Bonner said yesterday:

"We have decided to continue the Bonner Farm at Tarrytown. It will be managed by David Bonner, and the business will be conducted by Robert Bonner's sons as proprietors. We decided to buy a stallion whose pedigree had been established by the history of breeding to be the best, and on the advice of Mr. Tipton of the Fasig-Tipton Company examined Highland Baron. We also examined Baron Review. Both are Baron Wilkes's get out of Nutwood mares, and both were purchased by us. With these two horses, and several of the get of Alfred G., Mr. Asher's Electioneer horse, we propose to conduct a breeding establishment based on the George Wilkes-Electioneer cross, which we believe is the greatest extreme speed producing combination of the day."

Highland Baron is a blood bay horse, black points, about sixteen hands high, has a four-year-old record of 2:30 and a trial of 2:22½. Baron Review is a roan horse, fifteen hands two inches high, and has a four-year-old trial of 2:18; last half in 1:06; last quarter in 32 seconds.

GOLF PLAY AT PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 21.—The semi-finals for the Championship Cup were played this morning. C. Hamilton beat B. F. Schurmier 7 up and 6 to play. Mr. Wright beat G. F. Kenny 3 up and 2 to play. Wright and Hamilton played the finals in the afternoon, the latter winning by 5 up and 3 to play. **For the Consolation Cup St. John Wood beat R. L. MacLeay 2 up and 3 to play.**

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The first and second teams of the Holy Cross Lyceum and the Cathedral Club team were the competitors in the Archdiocesan Union League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the first game the first team of Holy Cross easily defeated the second team. The latter, however, secured a victory in the second game, defeating the Cathedral Club. In the final game of the series the Cathedrals bowled a score of 816, and won from Holy Cross No. 1 by 76 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 135; Reynolds, 167; Doran, 153; Fisher, 136; Morrisey, 195. Total, 786.

Holy Cross No. 2—Cosgrove, 134; McNamara, 119; Mallon, 101; Callahan, 114; Burke, 201. Total, 669.

SECOND GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2—Cosgrove, 159; McNamara, 126; McGurgan, 116; Callahan, 188; Burke, 149. Total, 738.

Cathedral—Feeley, 135; Smith, 142; Webb, 157; Haggerty, 125; Lyons, 149. Total, 708.

THIRD GAME.

Cathedral—Feeley, 165; Smith, 181; Webb, 143; Haggerty, 170; Lyons, 157. Total, 816.

Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 153; Reynolds, 141; Doran, 153; Fisher, 139; Morrisey, 154. Total, 740.

The Bronxdales, Rosedales, and Morris Wheelmen each won and lost a game in the North Side National League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bronxdale—E. Hiers, 205; Mahoney, 121; Ferber, 142; H. Hiers, 193; Balz, 148. Total, 809.

Rosedale—Bellmer, 156; Tadman, 187; Gieshen, 163; Mesloh, 119; A. Sievers, 156. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.

Rosedale—Bellmer, 142; Tadman, 191; Gieshen, 180; Mesloh, 178; A. Sievers, 172. Total, 863.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 122; Schwager, 193; O'Niel, 167; Tompson, 152; MacDonald, 189. Total, 823.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 166; Tompson, 174; O'Niel, 202; Schwager, 180; Gibson, 185. Total, 907.

Bronxdale—E. Hiers, 181; Mahoney, 158; Ferber, 138; H. Hiers, 175; Balz, 188. Total, 840.

The Barker Bowling Club defeated the Calumet team for the second time this season in a match game at the latter's alleys, Bridge and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Scores:

Calumets.—H. Mitchell, 170; Powell, 163; B. Swallow, 169; C. Mitchell, 118; H. Mollenhauer, 145; Talbot, 117; J. Bradell, 156; A. Swallow, 190; V. Bradell, 161; A. Mollenhauer, 122. Total 1,520.

Barkers.—Van Dyke, 153; Wells, 143; Comstock, 139; R. Powell, 190; Hubbard, 157; Eldred, 178; Pettitt, 212; B. Hunt, 169; Holliday, 142; Barker, 130. Total, 1,613.

The Alco team appeared last night at Arlington with only four men to bowl against the Gothams and Oradells for second prize in the Arlington National tournament and forfeited two games. The Captain of the Alco team refused to bowl with four men, claiming that the club had not been officially notified to send a team to compete last night. The Alco Club will protest against the ruling of the umpire, and a special meeting will probably be held to decide the protest. The game that the Oradells won from the Gothams and the forfeited game will give them second prize unless the league sustains the protest of the Alco Club, in which case another series will be bowled. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 179; Dannefelser, 146; Bachman, 169; Setzer, 118; Schlechte, 136. Total, 738.

Oradell—Schmidt, 169; Becker, 164; Kaempf, 134; Dippel, 168; Reichard, 160. Total, 795.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 152; Dannefelser, 155; Bachman, 161; Setzer, 158; Schlechte, 141. Total, 767.

Alco—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 165; Becker, 133; Kaempf, 111; Dippel, 150; Reichard, 144. Total, 703.

Alco—Forfeited.

The tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York ended at the Harlem Palace, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. The Riverside Wheelmen won two games and the championship. The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen won second prize. The first individual average prize was won by F. Clinch of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverside—Breen, 182; Gerdes, 190; Beam, 171; Klingelhoffer, 149; Arnold, 194. Total, 886.

Century—Walsh, 142; Dumble, 161; Fletcher, 133; Mulford, 195; Sauer, 142. Total, 773.

SECOND GAME.

Royal Arcanum—Clinch, 169; Doncourt, 157; Boettjer, 188; Linden, 185; Demmler, 215. Total, 914.

Century—Walsh, 190; Dumble, 169; Fletcher, 159; Mulford, 168; Sauer, 165. Total, 851.

THIRD GAME.

Riverside—Breen, 182; Gerdes, 138; Beam, 205; Klingelhoffer, 216; Arnold, 197. Total, 938.

Royal Arcanum—Clinch, 188; Doncourt, 192; Boettjer, 157; Linden, 169; Demmler, 188. Total, 894.

The Civil Service Club won a "double header" in Section No. 3 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament at the Germania alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Civil Service—Deneke, 181; Pfoff, 110; Scheile, 160; Tritsch, 156; Budenbender, 156. Total, 763.

Expansion—R. Renck, 102; Vogel, 126; Schoch, 131; Lahr, 123; S. Renck, 133. Total, 615.

SECOND GAME.

Expansion—R. Renck, 113; Vogel, 130; Schoch, 135; Lahr, 125; S. Renck, 160. Total, 653.

City Schuetzen—Schumacher, 158; Radlaff, 103; Berger, 93; Helmers, 146; Wiltz, 135. Total, 615.

THIRD GAME.

Civil Service—Denecke, 146; Pfaff, 143; Schelle, 158; Tritsch, 158; Budenbender, 156. Total, 761.

City Schuetzen—Schumacher, 140; Radlaff, 136; Berger, 101; Helmers, 125; Wiltz, 143. Total, 645.

The Pontiac Wheelmen bowled in better form than the Empire and Spartan teams last night, and won two games in Carruther's Brooklyn National tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 165; La Forest, 158; Forge, 177; Wilckens, 133; Lehrbach, 160. Total, 793.

Empire—Howell, 141; Young, 176; Williamson, 154; Wyman, 148; Diederick, 147. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Howell, 168; Young, 154; Williamson, 176; Wyman, 167; Diederick, 153. Total, 818.

Spartan—Matzen, 164; F. Gerdes, 158; Westberg, 130; Conlon, 141; Maier, 169. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen—Koster, 184; La Forest, 213; Farge, 166; Wilckens, 191; Lehrbach, 178. Total, 932.

Spartan—Matzen, 159; F. Gerdes, 170; Westberg, 128; Conlon, 174; Maier, 132. Total, 763.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys last night, the Bedford Council won from Commonwealth and the Long Island Council. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Burrows, 141; Lounsbery, 174; Miller, 180; Markwell, 157; Waterbery, 145. Total, 797.

Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 148; Thorn, 118; Brooks, 151; Northrup, 82; Rhoades, 130. Total, 629.

SECOND GAME.

Long Island Council—Egelhoff, 183; Thorn, 177; Bloss, 129; Rhoades, 158; Brooks, 184. Total, 823.

Commonwealth Council—Muhlhausen, 126; Folk, 155; Cocroft, 120; McKean, 182; Fischer, 145. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.

Bedford Council—Burrows, 183; Lounsbery, 154; Miller, 192; Markwell, 144; Waterbery, 168. Total, 841.

Commonwealth Council—Muhlhausen, 153; Folk, 149; Cocroft, 129; McKean, 115; Fischer, 193. Total, 739.

The Commercial Bulletin team won its game with The Journal team in the Morning Newspaper League yesterday afternoon. The World team now leads in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bulletin—Melville, 148; Sanders, 201; White, 113; Flanagan, 183; Valentine, 106; Hall, 128; Hughes, 143; Haltigan, 154. Total, 1,176.

Journal—Holman, 151; Fitzpatrick, 110; Juppe, 139; Hirschfield, 161; Caspari, 161; Jeffries, 120; Perkins, 143; Strawinski, 161. Total, 1,146.

SECOND GAME.

Bulletin—Melville, 150; Sanders, 104; White, 125; Flanagan, 166; Valentine, 182; Hall, 155; Hughes, 145; Haltigan, 146. Total, 1,173.

Journal—Holman, 137; Fitzpatrick, 109; Juppe, 147; Hirschfield, 145; Caspari, 139; Jeffries, 99; Perkins, 140; Strawinski, 158. Total, 1,074.

Tournament Games To-day.

Columbia League—Empire City, Morningside, Oriental.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Ridgewood, Price, De Forest.

POINDEXTER BRINGS $6,250.

James Dodge Buys the Horse at the Lexington Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 21.—At the Woodard & Shanklin sale to-day the five-year-old stallion Poindexter was purchased by James Dodge of Paris for $6,250. Kinzea Stone and Roy Miller were the contending bidders. It is the opinion of well-posted horsemen that the horse goes to Thomas Lawson of Boston, who recently paid Dodge $6,000 for Baron Sidney, by Oakland Baron. Mr. Lawson's agent was here and did not positively deny that the horse belonged to the Boston millionaire.

The best prices realized were:

Daisy Bell, ch. m. 5, by Red Bell, 2:11¼, dam Witch Hazel, by Grenadier; W. J. Young, Lexington, $520.

Katie Boston, 2:25, br. m., 9, by Egotist, 2:22½, dam Keepsake, by Pancoast; Bowerman Brothers, Lexington, $455.

John R. Slaughter, b. g., 5, by Liberty Bell, 2:21, dam Keepsake, by Pancoast; C. C. Harris, Lexington, $400.

Cecilius, 2:19¼, b. g., by Mambrino Wilkes, 2:19¼, dam Jeannie C., by Nutwood; J. R. Wood, Providence, R. I., $460.

Jack, br. g., 5, by Iliad, dam by Van Tassel; H. Gilbert, Hartford, Conn., $400.

Bay gelding, 3, by Allie Wilkes, 2:15, dam by Happy Traveler; J. T. Hughes, Lexington, $450.

Belford, b. c., 3, by Bowbells, 2:19¼, dam by Sentinel Wilkes; Gilbert Grey, for Thomas Lawson, Boston, $625.

Poindexter, b. h., 5, by Abbottsford, 2:19¼, dam Clycerzone, by Cyclone; James Dodge, Paris, $6,250.

Embry, b. g., by Warlock, dam by Norwood; J. T. Hughes, $410.

One hundred and six head sold to-day realized $24,385, an average of $230 per head.

American Jockeys Sail for England.

Lester and John Reiff and "Skeets" Martin, the American jockeys who have won both fame and money in England, were passengers on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool. The Reiffs and Martin came back just before Christmas to rest and visit their homes, and they are going back to begin riding at once. Lester Reiff is under a contract to ride for Enoch Wishard. He will probably do some riding also for Lord Beresford. His brother will ride for Richard Croker, and Messrs. Drake and Smith. Martin returns to fill an engagement with Sir R. Waldre Griffith.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; purse; maidens. Beautiful Bill, 107 pounds, (Piggott,) 3½ to 1, won; Isaline, 102, (J. Ran h,) 2½ to 1, second; Red Cherry, 102, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Morella, Tekla, Coming Event, St. Germain, Mildred Hughes, Formatus, Disorderly, La Amiga, and Hilou also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; purse. Cormorant, 107 pounds, (Ross,) 6 to 5, won; Sly, 105, (Bullman,) 6 to 5, second; Charles Lebel, 109, (Henry,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Jockey Bill, Royal Prize, Ben Ledi, and Scintillate also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile; selling. None Such, 106 pounds, (Ross,) 4 to 1, won; Orion, 106, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, second; Milt Young, 101, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:47¼. Joe Musse and Los Prietes also ran.

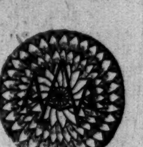
FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Lavator, 101 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, won; Montallade, 104, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Mary Kinzella, 102, (Vittatoe,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:31. Synia, Sorrow, Inverary II., and Einstein also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Potente, 112 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 2½ to 1, won; Dr. Sheppard, 112, (E. Jones,) 2½ to 1, second; Harry Thoburn, 103, (Henry,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Vesuvian and St. Cassimir also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Loving Cup, 107 pounds, (Henry,) 1 to 2, won; Katie Gibbons, 104, (T. Walsh,) 3½ to 1, second; Alleviate, 107, (Vittatoe,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:30½. Terrene, Florence Fink, and Uterp also ran.

AUCTION SALES.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY,
Washington's Birthday,
9 A. M. until 6 P. M.



9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Oriental Porcelains, Curios, Bronzes, Antique Furniture, American Historical Plates, Paintings, Water Colors, Kakemonos, Eastern Rugs, and Other Artistic Property.
To be Sold at Absolute Public Sale
By order of George J. Brush, Esq., and William W. Farnam, Esq., Executors of the late
Prof. O. C. Marsh
of Yale University,
On Monday Next, Feb. 26th, and following days at 2:15 and 8 o'Clock P. M.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
American Art Association, Managers.

A CARD
By the
Standard Art Galleries,
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,
HAS RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE
Palatial Private Residence
OF
Mrs. Dorothy La Rue,
114 W. 79th St.
By order of
B. Gerson Oppenheim, Esq.,
265 Broadway,
Attorney for Owner.
Sale takes place
Friday, Saturday & Monday,
February 23, 24, and 26.
EXHIBITION
TO-DAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
Thursday, February 22,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
This House has been furnished throughout on a most liberal scale, within the past six months, at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars, and is now in superb condition.
Full detailed description in Thursday's Herald.
Auctioneer's Address, 19 and 21 West 125th St. Telephone, 722 Harlem.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR Southern District of New York.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
MARLIN F. HATCH, Auctioneer,
171 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23D, 1900, AT 12 M., AT 161 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
Contents of a Saloon and Restaurant, consisting of Elegant Bar and Mirrors, Front Bar, Chairs, Tables, Paintings, Electric and Gas Chandeliers, Fans, Refrigerator, Elegant Cigar Case, Buffet, Urns, Glass and China, Kitchen Utensils, Ornaments, Cigars, Liquors in Glass and Wood, Ales, Wines, etc.; also unexpired term, license of premises, Scale, Range, Cash Register, etc.
By order of John H. Tegeler, Trustee of Margaretta Mulch, John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York.
CATALOGUES AT SALE.

BICYCLES.

PIERCE CYCLES
The Tried and True Kind.
OUR STORES OPEN TO-DAY.
Visitors Welcomed.
105 Chambers Street.
25 West 42nd Street.
105 West 125th Street.
1080 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
941 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Not in a Trust.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month	$0.50
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT IS IT?

Why is it that the Committee of Ways and Means has gone back upon the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of War and the matured opinions of its own members, as embodied in a bill for the relief of Puerto Rico? What was the influence, more powerful than that of the Administration, which has induced it to bring in a bill which is not what the Puerto Ricans asked for, and which, as the protest of the Puerto Rican delegates addressed to yesterday's TIMES plainly shows, the committee vainly labors to persuade them is "equally as good"? That is the question which every member of Congress with a spark of manly independence is asking himself, and getting no satisfactory answer. That is the question which an increasing number of citizens of the United States are asking themselves in increasing indignation and are preparing to ask their representatives, their misrepresentatives, for upon this question there can be no doubt what would be the answer given by a popular election. It would be the answer demanded by what the President calls "our plain duty," by what the Secretary of War calls "justice and good faith," by what the Governor General of Puerto Rico calls "a necessity" for that island.

It is quibbling or worse to pretend that what is at stake is the Constitutional right of Congress to pass what legislation it pleases for Puerto Rico or for any other of our newly acquired territories. That right, if it exists, surely includes the right to enact free trade with them as well as to enact a protective tariff against them. Wherein does the status of Puerto Rico differ, in this respect, from the status of Hawaii, and who has yet proposed to enact a tariff against Hawaii? That question might perfectly well be expressly reserved in the bill for the relief of Puerto Rico, in order to save the Constitutional rights of Congress. Such speeches as those of Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. RAY upon this question and at this juncture are mere wind. They are worse, because it is the purpose of the speakers to prevent the doing of "our plain duty," to prevent our treating the Puerto Ricans with justice and humanity. The orators who bring up the Constitutional question for the purpose of denying relief to the islanders expose themselves to a repetition of the quotation we have already made from BURKE'S speech on "Conciliation with America": "The question with me is, not whether you have a right to render your people miserable, but whether it is not your interest to make them happy."

From the point of view of any practical protectionist the case against this mockery of a substitute offered by the Committee of Ways and Means for the measure of relief it is "our plain duty" to bestow is as weak as the case attempted to be made from the Constitutional powers of Congress is irrelevant. It is admitted that the island does not compete injuriously or threateningly with any American interest whatever. Its production is so diversified, and yet confined to such great staples, and so small in its total, as to take itself entirely out of competition, excepting with the foreign countries against which an American possession may, under our tariff policy, well demand to be protected. Nor, on the other hand, can it be said of Puerto Rico as Mr. BLAINE said of the McKinley bill, that "it will not make a market for another barrel of American flour or another pound of American pork." On the contrary, it will make all the market the island can furnish for American products, and this market will become progressively more valuable with the reciprocal freedom of exports to American ports.

What can the opposition be to this demand of "our plain duty" and of our plain interest? What can it be but the fear that when the wall of the tariff is once taken down in one place, the whole heterogeneous fabric is bound to collapse? But do the subsidy-hunters and the pap-hunters really imagine that, lest they should lose some part of their hold upon our commercial legislation, Congress will deny the just claims of the people of Puerto Rico, who have already deserved so well and suffered so grievously at our hands, and that the people of the United States will sustain Congress in that course? Already from the House of Representatives itself are rising the voices of men who will not be by party pressure dragooned into doing a National injustice. Those voices will increase in number and volume as the discussion proceeds, and as the people and their representatives see more clearly how the bill, not keeping the word of promise even to the ear, openly breaks it to the hope. We can imagine nothing more worthy of a President of the United States, nothing more worthy of him even as a skillful politician, than a strong and open advocacy of the course which he has already said that "our plain duty" requires. We can imagine nothing more short-sighted for a politician than the expectation that the people of these United States will acquiesce in the oppression of a people who hailed us as their deliverers, by forcing upon them, under the false pretense of answering their appeals for justice, a measure which is at once perfidious, stupid, greedy, cowardly, and cruel.

ENGLAND AND THE TREATY.

While our amazing HEPBURN in the House of Representatives is urging the treatment of the isthmian canal as a purely American channel for the development of American shipping, the Ministry in England is being sharply criticised for surrendering the rights secured to Great Britain in the control of such a canal under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, without obtaining any compensation in such matters as the Alaskan boundary. The ground of this criticism is that the American Government, or the legislative branch of it, will regard the gratuitous concession made to the United States as due solely to a weak and cowardly desire to win the good-will of America.

The American Senate, says The Saturday Review, "has become adept in examining the gifts that we are always ready to offer." In the view of The Saturday writer, the notion that kindly action toward the United States will awaken friendly feeling and confidence is mistaken. "The brutally logical mind of some Republicans and all Democrats" does not appreciate this appeal or respond to it. "They will say, 'You recede from your position of last year not because you love us more, but because you are involved heavily in South Africa and wish to avoid complications in America.'"

These comments on action undoubtedly intended by the British Ministry for the best and most permanent interests of the empire cannot be easy to bear. They will not be made any more agreeable by the course of the Hepburn committee and of the Senators who object to the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote convention. Look for a moment at the situation. Whatever we may now think of the practical effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it is not to be denied that the stipulations agreed to by each party at the time were regarded as substantial consideration for the stipulations agreed to by the other. The agreement was mutual and equally binding on both. It has been changed at our request, and, indeed, at our urgent solicitation, after vain efforts by our Government under different Administrations to convince the Government of Great Britain that the treaty was no longer in force. Now, the rule in all such cases, in diplomacy as in private bargaining, is that an advantage granted to one party is a clear ground for a claim to advantage by the other. The principle is in the slang of the Chancelleries defined as "Do ut des," which is Latin for "give and take." In this case Great Britain gave what we asked for and asked nothing in return.

For this course her Government had two motives. One was that the canal made neutral, or, in the better phrase, "internationalized," is far better for the commerce of the world than a canal under the joint control of two powers. The other was that it is the interest of Great Britain, as it is our own, that the most friendly relations should exist between the two countries. Both of these motives are intelligent and honorable. What is the response to them on the part of the opponents of the treaty? It is in substance that this country does not concern itself with the benefit to the commerce of the world, but should disregard our obligations under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, build a canal for our own use, send our bounty-fed shipping through it free of tolls, and make the shipping of other nations pay the expenses. And with this defiance of decency goes the insult to which The Saturday Review refers, the implication that the present action of Great Britain is due to cowardice. We do not believe that anything like this response will be made by the United States Senate or Congress. We shall not believe it until our opinion of our National representatives in the two branches is much lower than it is. And if they were capable of such insensate conduct, the force of honest, fair, decent public sentiment would restrain them.

REPRESENTATIVE DRIGGS ON PENSIONS.

We are at a loss to discover, by a reading of the speech of Representative DRIGGS of the Third New York District, delivered on Thursday last, with an editorial article of THE NEW YORK TIMES as a text, the occasion for the intemperate language used to characterize that article, and none whatever for the member's several misrepresentations of it. The remarks of THE TIMES were directed to the pension attorneys who provide the Committee on Invalid Pensions with most of the work that ought to be done in the Pension Bureau, and some of which has been done in that bureau to the undoing of the pension applicant, who straightway runs to Mr. DRIGGS's committee for relief.

Mr. DRIGGS describes the remarks made by us as "one of the most outrageous attacks upon Congress, upon the representatives of the people in Congress, and upon the Committee on Invalid Pensions" that he had ever heard of, and declares that it was made and written with the purpose "to deceive and mislead the American people on the subject of pension legislation." It certainly was not misleading in asserting of most of the private bills before Congress for pensions that they were promoted by pension attorneys. Does Mr. DRIGGS desire to mislead when he asserts that "desertion bills are not considered by us"? THE TIMES did not say that they were. The Invalid Pensions Committee was not mentioned. Nor did THE TIMES say that pension attorneys appear before the Invalid Pensions Committee. There should be no quibbling about this, unless it serves Mr. DRIGGS's purpose to indulge in quibbling that is grateful to the pension attorneys. Does he not know that the mass of bills to "correct" the records of certain soldiers have been passed chiefly to put the corrected persons in the way of becoming pensioners?

Why Mr. DRIGGS should be so extremely sensitive about his committee we are at a loss to understand. He defends it from assaults that have not been made. And, unlike his associates on the committee, he has been blind to the fact that pension attorneys have swarmed about his door until Representative MAHON of Pennsylvania, a Republican, besides being a veteran, applied a gad to them recently to remonstrate against their rapacity and boldness in urging claims without shame or without patriotism.

The record of the Invalid Pensions Committee, even when it has been most liberal, proves that the private legislation for persons rejected by the Pension Bureau has indicated a grave condition of doubt in the minds of members of that committee of the justice of the claims of the applicants. The number of private applicants before the House this session is something like 3,000. It was not far from that in the last session. There was a very large number of applicants in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Yet, out of the thousands of bills urged on both houses, there were passed 217 by the Fifty-second Congress, 119 by the Fifty-third, and 693 by the Fifty-fifth. The assumption of Mr. DRIGGS that the Pension Bureau is less qualified to pass upon applications than the Invalid Pensions Committee, apparently because the committee is disposed to belittle or ignore the experience of the Pension Bureau, cannot commend itself to the private sense of the representative from the Third District. May it not be assumed, rather, that these bills that were passed by the several Congresses were "kissed" through, and that their number justifies the assumption that the Pension Bureau was right in holding on to them for investigation or in rejecting them as not showing pensionable status in the applicants?

It is unnecessary to go into Mr. DRIGGS's attempt to win admiration for local boards of pension examiners, the physicians who make out the statements purporting to show the degree of disability in the applicant said to have been found by the medical board. Mr. DRIGGS ought to know, if he does not, that it was the exhibition to the Pension Committee of the Grand Army of many of the tables of proposed ratings submitted by medical boards that convinced the committee of the impossibility of accepting without modification the recommendations made by physicians exposed, in making their reports on applicants, to the odium of the old soldiers if they did not find for them all the disabilities discoverable in examinations held when they were "feeling meanest"—a precaution they were admonished to adopt by the pension attorneys for whom Mr. DRIGGS has so warm a spot. Gen. SICKLES and his associates know that it is not at all reasonable to assume that because a board of physicians in Kokomo reports that a soldier now receiving $12 a month for disability should receive $400 for a group of disabilities identified by them, therefore the items should be added up to be allowed, or that the recommendation of the local examiners is better than the trained judgment of the Pension Bureau, even if the bureau cannot see every applicant for pension.

After reading Mr. DRIGGS's complaint of THE TIMES one might reach the conclusion that the Invalid Pensions Committee of the House would attend to the pension business much more satisfactorily than the Pension Bureau. That conclusion would be wrong. We have our doubts about the committee as a whole; but since Mr. DRIGGS has published his speech on the pension attorneys we cannot allow ourselves to have any doubt about the inadvisability of intrusting that rather heavy burden to the member from the Third New York District.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT THE SUBWAYS?

Mr. MCDONALD, under his contract with the Rapid Transit Commissioners, will presently begin to tear up Elm Street and Fourth Avenue. He will encounter water pipes, gas pipes, and sewers. What will he do with them? Why, he will move them to one side, out of the way of the underground railway tunnel, and carefully cover them up with earth, just as he found them. This is because the law allows him to do nothing else with them. It does not require or authorize him to construct pipe galleries at the side of the tunnel to house the pipes where they would be easily accessible for repairs or alterations without any disturbance of the street surface.

It is competent for anybody now to rise in disgust and observe that the law is a fool for not making provision for pipe galleries. The remark would be true and useless. It might be said that the community is a very great fool for not attending to this matter of the subways at the same time that it digs the tunnel. But you can't call four million people fools any more than you can indict a nation—at least, it is idle to try to make so small a word "go 'round" among so many persons.

But it is a fact that the need and desirability of subways for the system of underground pipes has been under discussion in this community for more than twenty years. The stage of universal conviction was reached long ago. Everybody was perfectly sure and convinced that it was wasteful, costly, dangerous, unhealthy, stupid, and generally a nuisance to go on year after year digging up the surface of the street and disturbing traffic every time there was a gas leak to be stopped or a water tap to be inserted. We had the experience of other cities, we had the common light of intelligence, to guide and impel us to action. There is nothing further to be said on the merits, for every mind is made up. Yet when the great opportunity comes, an opportunity that in the nature of things will not come again, we do nothing. We are going to build the tunnel without the pipe galleries.

When the Metropolitan Street Railway offered to build the rapid transit road it offered also to construct pipe galleries for the use of which it was to charge a suitable rental. That offer was withdrawn, and in the plans prepared for the competitive bidding in which Mr. MCDONALD was the winner of the contract nothing was said about pipe galleries. Of course, the contractor cannot be asked to build them unless he gets compensation, either direct or in the form of a privilege to operate the galleries, in other words, to charge a rental for their use. We believe the Controller was in favor of amending the law to provide for the construction of the galleries by the city, but nothing came of the proposition.

Apparently, the tunnel will be built without any provision being made for the pipes. It is an amazingly stupid and wasteful proceeding, for some time the pipe galleries must be constructed, and at much greater cost.

The issue of warrants for the arrest of the persons concerned in the production of the indecent play of "Sapho" is a measure of protection that the officers of the law owe to public morality. They had prima facie proof that the play is indecent, for public attention has been adroitly drawn to that quality of the play. The vileness of the piece was exploited for profit. The business was somewhat overdone, apparently, for the police as well as the seekers after indecency were induced to visit the theatre, with the result that the performer and the managers have been arrested. The attitude of the woman under arrest is sufficiently impudent to create a strong presumption against her. It appears that she has the hardihood to assert that she supposed she was teaching this community a great moral lesson, that the piece is of high value as a proof that sin leads to misery and the only path to happiness is that of rectitude. This pretext is old, and it is nauseating. It can be made to cover deliberate and intended salacity for profit taking, as it is made to do in this case. It does not fool the public, it does not fool the police. Besides, what sort of a position does a teacher of moral lessons occupy when her school is shut up by police censorship?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Jersey commuters are raising again their familiar complaint against the constant interruption of their journeys between home and city by the opening of railroad drawbridges for the passage of sloops and schooners. Why action was not taken in this matter long ago it is impossible to understand. The grievance is at once ridiculous and outrageous. There was a time, of course, when it was perfectly reasonable to give water traffic the preference over land traffic, for there was much of the former and comparatively little of the latter, and a stage coach could certainly afford to give the right of way to almost anything that moved with sails. To-day conditions have changed utterly, and on our minor rivers especially it is absurd to maintain the ancient privileges of navigation. Only a well-developed sense of humor makes it possible to endure with any sort of composure the spectacle so often presented in the trans-Hudson region of half a dozen trains, each bearing several hundred people, waiting for fifteen minutes or half an hour while a man and a boy drift through a drawbridge with a load of boards or a few bushels of oysters. This abuse used to exist in all its enormity on the Harlem, but there it has been greatly mitigated by the establishment of rules regulating the river commerce and confining it to hours in the day when it will least delay the passage of trains. These rules might well be made more stringent than they are, but they do fairly well as it is, and the Jerseymen would probably be grateful for similar favors from the Government.

—New York City has so long served her own and other orators and writers as a horrible example of municipal misgovernment that the possibility of finding among her neighbors a competent understudy for the rôle has been almost ignored—which is most fortunate for the reputation, at home and abroad, of several of the neighbors. There is Philadelphia, for instance. Foreign and native critics alike are wont to assume, just because the Philadelphians have somehow established the legend of their own quiet respectability, that they would, and therefore do, conduct their public affairs with an amount of virtue and wisdom not even to be expected from New York. Yet two items of news have come from Philadelphia within the present week, both calculated to make New Yorkers wonder what tribe of savages it is that has succeeded to the heritage of the Quakers. One of the items related to the city's water supply, for many years past a recognized and constant cause of disease, every case of which was a disgrace to the city and the recent storm has so increased the ratio of filth to water in the liquid provided for the use of the Philadelphians that only the most reckless of them dare touch it. But though they are complaining rather bitterly, we have not seen that they intend to take steps toward remedying the evil. The second piece of information is that though Saturday's snowfall was as heavy in Philadelphia as in New York, not a single load of snow either has yet been or ever will be carted from the streets. It seems that Philadelphia doesn't consider it necessary to remove snow, preferring to trust to the sun and the patience of its inhabitants. This week the sun has given the patience little support, and yesterday, according to one of the local papers, every street in the city was "like an open sewer filled with dirty slush." Now, in New York, we do have good water, however fierce the storms, and even in the dark ages before WARING we knew that snow was out of place in city streets and made an energetic pretense of removing it from them. It may well be that no small part of New York's bad repute arises from its own keen appreciation of its own shortcomings, and that the usually conceded superiority of other cities results from their lack of introspective ability.

—Maryland's "Christian Scientists" are in a flutter of angry apprehension because a bill now before the State Legislature restricts the practice of medicine to duly qualified physicians and surgeons, and provides that "any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall attempt to heal, operate on, or prescribe for any ailment of another." The committee having the bill in charge gave its opponents a public hearing on Tuesday, and they assembled in impressive crowds with their paid counsel to protest against the passage of a law that would put them where they belong—among the other quacks, ignorant or vicious, who are restrained from selling infection and death to the credulous. The arguments presented were those that have been offered and answered a thousand times, and in the somewhat extensive reports of them that have reached us we notice only a single point suggestive of comment. One of the principal speakers—a certain EDWARD HAMILTON, "first reader of the First Church in Baltimore"—had the amazing and insolent audacity to assert that "the Christian Scientists do not oppose the employment of regular physicians." The utter falsity of that assertion is known to everybody who has given even a little attention to the teachings of this pestilent sect. Its leaders are never tired of denouncing the uselessness of drugs and sanitation, and are never so eloquent as when warning their dupes against the sin of trusting to the services of men and women who admit the existence of disease. If this is not opposition to doctors, what is it? But the claim is too absurd for serious consideration. As for the merits of the proposed law, we have some doubts. That it would have good effects, in that it would put an end to the activities of the "Christian Scientists," is true, but its language is perhaps dangerously comprehensive.

—Mr. CHARLES GROTE, who is described as an American of Dutch descent, has been edifying the San Francisco reporters with tales intended to support the allegations of ex-Consul MACRUM. Mr. GROTE says that he was in Pretoria when war was declared, and, though he sympathized deeply with the Boers, his first thought was to get established his status as an American citizen. "I applied to Consul MACRUM," he declares, "for a permit to remain until I could furnish the documents proving my citizenship in the United States. A cable message would have sufficed to set me right. I discovered that Consul MACRUM was isolated and quite powerless; that he was actually prevented from communicating matters of moment with the authorities at Washington. Hundreds of Americans had appealed to him, and it was almost as difficult for him to get a word to Washington by mail or cable as if Washington had been in the moon." Then follows an interesting revelation: "I told Consul MACRUM that I would have to leave for America, and he wished me godspeed and asked me when we parted to tell the circumstances under which he was laboring to the American press. He thought that as soon as the truth was known in America—as soon as it was shown that England had given insult, through its colonial officials, to the American name and authority, relief would be at hand." And that shows how careful Mr. MACRUM was to preserve an attitude of perfect neutrality. Incidentally, Mr. GROTE said that the Boers have between 115,000 and 120,000 men in the field and can never be beaten. The prophecy and the statistics go well together.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a voice from a neighboring State avail of the columns of his daily paper to record, at this propitious moment, his abhorrence of capital punishment? That capital punishment should be tolerated in this land and age is a blot upon us all, and when we read to-day of the sentence of a fellow-man, the shock is too great to withstand. We can scarcely hope that the new century in its infancy, shall bring about the endless changes we hope for, and to expect that capital punishment shall be abolished, even in the lifetime of the youngest citizen to-day, is expecting a great deal, perhaps far too much; but to remain silent is to give consent, and consent to the execution of a fellow-man our people cannot give.

The death sentence we read to-day is in part as follows: "And that sentence is that you, ——————, for murder in the first degree of ——————, whereof you are convicted, be, and you hereby are, sentenced to the punishment of death ——————. And some day within the week so appointed the said agent or Warden of the State prison of the State of New York is commanded to do execution upon you, ——————, in the manner and mode prescribed by the laws of the State of New York."

Let us for a moment place ourselves in the position of the Recorder or executioner. Oh, the thought of it is horrible! Who of us could pronounce that sentence? Who of us could electrocute a fellow-man? And yet it is we ourselves who permit it to be done. It is we who vest that power and duty in others, and from which we ourselves would recoil. And shall we permit it longer? Shall we permit such a law to remain on the statutes? No, it cannot be. Our people are too kind and just. Our progress is too great.

The twelve jurymen have done their duty as they saw it. Some of us regret they saw it as they did. The Recorder has done his duty—done it as we citizens have prescribed; and the executioner is ready to do his. And what shall we do? Regret and yet not repent? Regret and yet not repeal?

May some strong and powerful voice call upon us to abolish this law—some voice that can influence the many. 'Tis in the act we hesitate.

ANDREW T. MCCULLAGH.
East Orange, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

LIVE POLITICAL ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be pardonable by way of an illustration to speak of lineage and to say that I am a direct descendant of Revolutionary stock, and that on both sides of my family they were all thoroughbred, double-distilled Democrats, and their descendants have followed the same faith as conscientiously as though they were going to church. But in 1896 when Bryanism became dominant and subverted the principles of the party, we were all forced out, and accordingly cast our first Republican ballot for President McKinley. Similar instances unquestionably were the source from which the large vote was obtained that swelled his popular majority to upward of 600,000. Moreover, this same vote may be expected to continue electing Republican Presidents just so long as Bryanism, Populism, and old-fogyism dominate the Democratic Party. True, there appears to be some indication that the 16-to-1 foible may be eliminated from the next National platform, but even so, that will not save the party. The so-called anti-imperialism plank that is to be substituted therefor will be equally as mortal as "free silver," if not more so.

It should be remembered that the vote known as the younger element is the one that either party must largely depend upon for success. This element is intelligent and progressive; besides, it reads, thinks, and digests public questions for itself. Its standard for a naval hero is Dewey rather than John Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, or Farragut, and for the army the kind of metal to be found in our intrepid Governor, Gen. Wood, and the late Gen. Lawton, together with many others of the same kind of material developed in our late unpleasantness with Spain.

In saying this, it is not because they have forgotten Bunker Hill, Lexington, the City of Mexico, Gettysburg, or Appomattox, or that they cease to honor and revere the long list of heroes whose names adorn the pages of history, but they prefer to dwell in the present and prospect in the future rather than bury themselves in the misty dreams of paleology or rust in the acrogen ages of mediaevalism.

The popular theories of government now recognized almost universally outside of the old fogies now encumbering both parties may be classed as follows:

First—Great national improvements, including the building up of the army and navy commensurate with our National importance.

Second—The holding on to every foot of territory over which has been planted the emblem of American heroism and greatness.

Third—The establishment of an American government over our newly acquired territory with the same privileges that are now accorded and guaranteed to the most favored territory of the country.

Fourth—The extension of trade and commerce throughout the world up to the highest limit obtainable.

These are the leading propositions before the country. All others are incidental. The party that wins the confidence of the people as being the most likely to carry them out is the one that is going to be successful. On the other hand, should the Democratic Party shoulder Bryanism or fall back into its old ruts, the money that is necessary to carry on a contest can be put to much better use by the Dewey Arch Committee. Old-fogyism died when Cleveland went out of office and it is now too late to resurrect it. The country is on the road to prosperity, the greatest hitherto known and "damned be he who cries 'Hold! hold! enough! enough!'"

C. C. KICKOK.
New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

AN IRISH GIRL'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an Irish girl, and I feel I must say something in denunciation of the attitude my country men and women are taking in the conflict between Great Britain and the South African Republic. The disgraceful meetings that have taken place during the past few weeks are a slur on the Irish race, and the expressions of some of the speakers too vile to be spoken of. Especially I would call your attention to the speaker who said that he hoped the price of crape would rise in England. Monster of the lowest kind! A being to be scorned! And, if I am not mistaken, it was the same speaker who asked what England had done for civilization apart from Canada, Australia, and the West Indies. Did the said speaker forget India, the greatest problem that England has had to solve? Has she accomplished nothing there? I had the pleasure of hearing an address by a Hindoo woman given in a Harlem church a few weeks ago, and it would have enlightened our friend a little on the great work of civilization going on in that part of the world. He evidently has much to learn.

Does not the attitude of Canada, Australia, the West Indies, New Zealand, and even India, make him feel ashamed of his conduct? If not, he has no sense of shame. It makes me blush for him. He is lowering the Irish race in the eyes of the whole world, and dragging those along with him who have no desire to go. Shame on you! Why all this sympathy for Krüger? What has he done for us? He would not have us or our religion. It is not for love of him, nor his people, but for hatred of England. I am sorry for a great many of you, for you are being blindly led by agitators. Do away with your Maud Gonnes, Redmonds, Masons, Cochranes, Taggerts, and the like. They are only playing into the hands of the politicians, and using you as their tool. Can't you see it? Has it been left to one of your own countrywomen to tell you? Ask yourselves if you are acting like Christian men and women.

A word about Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc—it is a wonder that the French don't rise up at the desecration of the name of their beloved heroine. What is she doing to help the cause of Ireland? She is robbing the people of all that is noble and good in them, and giving them nothing in return. I would compare her to Ingersoll, who robbed his followers of all that enriched, ennobled, and lifted them up, and gave them nothing in return; not even hope. And Redmond. Is he advancing the cause of Ireland by his attitude? Such men and women are only drawing the cord tighter. Take a lesson from your Scotch and English brothers and sisters, who for their bravery, fortitude, calmness under such trying circumstances, their loyalty and devotion to their country, rise above you like a shining light and command the respect of the whole world, even of their enemies. But I am thankful to say that you do not represent the whole of the Irish population. We must not forget our gallant boys who are fighting by the side of their English and Scotch brothers, and are only too proud to do so. It is they who are helping Ireland, they who are doing something for their country, and are doing their best to counteract the evil that the agitators are doing, in dragging them down, soon to be the scorn of the world. We are losing the respect of the good American, (I do not mean imported prejudice,) i. e., if we ever had it. Maud Gonne, in an article in one of the papers, said she went over to the Grand Central Palace on the night of the pro-Boer meeting, and got in without being noticed, and was amazed to find the American sentiment in favor of the Boers. She said that it was an American audience; that the Irish were not conspicuous. Oh, Maud! you must surely be jollying us. I deny that there was anything American in it. It was truly an Irish meeting of the lowest order. No, no; the Americans are too broad-minded to approve of that low way of retaliation. It is not one of their characteristics to kick a man when he is down, and even if they have no great love for England, they have some gratitude left in them for a good turn done for them not so very long ago.

Oh, Irish men and women, do not lose all honor! Do you not know that you are turning even your own against you? And, were it not that I can add such men as Lord Roberts, Gatacre, French, White, Beresford, Wolseley, and a host of others to the list of my countrymen, I would be ashamed to own that I was an IRISH GIRL.
New York, Feb. 8, 1900.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most earnestly protest against the letter of Mr. Crosby's that appears in your issue of to-day regarding British opinion of the South African war, and I venture to think that had he known at the time of writing the result of the division in the House of Commons last night and the wonderful majority obtained by the Unionist candidate in the bye-election at York such a letter would never have seen the light. Think of a majority of 11 two years ago in favor of so intensely popular a candidate as Lord Charles Beresford being increased to a majority to-day of 1,430! (I hope your dyspeptic London correspondent will note that the City of York is in the North of England.)

Mr. Crosby writes of the representative men in England who are opposed to this war; why, they would not fill a Corporal's guard, comparatively speaking; of them he mentions John Morley, James Bryce, and, ye gods! "Stead"! The first two mentioned gentlemen are at present members of Parliament, but no one knows better than they that were they to have to seek re-election now neither would stand a ghost of a chance of being returned. Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that the war is "just, necessary, and righteous" is shared by the overwhelming majority of his countrymen. It will be waged to the end, when our terms will be dictated from Pretoria. When, shortly, England is paramount in fact, she will give a welcome to all and every one.

Is there another nation in the wide world whose foundation, from the commercial standpoint, rests on so high and generous a plane? H. WILLOUGHBY.
New York, Feb. 7, 1900.

THE OCEAN CARRYING TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comments on "A Sympton of Crippled Commerce"—referring to the recent failure of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to earn and to pay the interest on its mortgage bonds, and pointing to the decrease of the commerce of the Port of New York as the primary cause of such failure—are in the nature of a timely warning to our people and their representatives at Albany, as well as at Washington, to lose no more time in taking the most energetic remedial measures for regaining this lost trade.

Speaking of timely warnings, here is another: THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday publishes a dispatch from Detroit, Mich., regarding a proposed air-line route between Georgian Bay and Atlantic tidewater, whereby the freight haul between Chicago and Liverpool would be shortened by nearly 1,000 miles.

If this item is substantially correct, and the expectations of the promoters of the project can be realized, the commerce of this as well as of all other American Atlantic ports would become still more crippled that it is now in the ratio that the commerce of Canadian ports—such as Montreal and Quebec—would increase, for we cannot hope to retain trade against such odds as 1,000 miles of shorter carriage, besides cheaper freight and terminal charges on the entire competing route.

This is a serious matter—a matter which our immense transportation interests and our great City and State cannot afford to overlook; for the successful operation of such a route to the Atlantic seaboard—if something is not done, and done quickly to counteract its advantages—means still greater inroads into the business of our trunk lines and the prosperity of our City and State. It means eventual destruction of the carrying trade of our own products on land as we have long since lost it on the sea. This is a National question; let the Nation take immediate steps to save the one and recover the other. I believe that both of these problems are generally well understood; we have only to wake up to their great importance to the continued prosperity of the country and do less talking and more work to accomplish the desired result. LEOPOLD BERNHEIMER.
New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

WHY IS HE A CHURCHGOER?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Churchgoer," one of a deplorably large percentage of churchgoers, it is to be feared, presents himself in your issue of the 17th in a letter headed "Ministers and Their Congregations," as one who resents the right of ministers to assume the attitude of teachers or pastors toward their congregations. Such assumption he deems to be a false attitude of the ministerial mind—a false conception of the relations existing between ministers and people; that it is detrimental, impertinent, arrogant, and should be rebuked. Then this churchgoer, whose letter gives no trace of anything above genteel paganism, declares the relation between ministers and their congregations and other men to be based on their mutual merits only. Adding, however, that "clergymen are a class set apart and held to a standard of conduct, which poor human nature is not equal to."

I would like to inquire of such a churchgoer:

First—Why does he go to church if Christianity has no right to teach or lead him.

Second—If teaching and leading be a false attitude of the modern representatives of the Christian Gospel, at what period did it become false and how and why?

Third—If the relation between minister and congregation be only one of mutual merit, by what means are we to ascertain this mutual merit?

Fourth—If there be a poor human nature and an ethical standard which it is unequal to, who may speak for that higher standard, and who are to be the hearers, the taught and the led ones?

Fifth—If the clergy are persons set apart, by what authority are they set apart.

Your correspondent's words breathe to me an affluence of arrogance and a poverty of spirit which I deem characteristic of the modern, commercially evoluted man.

PETER E. BURROWES.
Seventy-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Feb. 17, 1900.

Kind Words from a Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of those "left-over-from-the-last-century" men who never look at a Sunday newspaper on that day, nor did I even in civil war times, preferring to get my latest war news from the tone of the preacher's long prayer, but I always take your issue and carefully look it over on Monday morning, and feel apew each week that no man who wants to be up to date should fail to read its specially prepared articles upon topics which are, or should be, uppermost in men's minds—articles fresh from the pens of experts whose dicta are authoritative, and from the perusal of which one rises informed and invigorated. He who keeps a scrapbook or scrap wallet—and who does not?—will spend a busy five minutes or so in clipping certain of the most valuable data for handy reference. Then, as to the editorials—well, these are not of the "we-told-you-so" or on-the-fence order, but they hew right down to the line in so spirited a fashion that one can see the chips fly as he reads along. They may not even express the reader's opinions exactly, but they are so crisp and clean-cut that one knows just why and whereln he differs from them, which, after all, is what we most want, is it not?

CAPTAIN CUTTLE.
New York, Feb. 19, 1900.

Congressman Cushman's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES of this morning a report of the Lincoln Birthday banquet of the Middlesex Club, in Boston, at which Congressman Cushman of Washington denounced Senator Hoar and Mr. Atkinson as guilty of treason.

Will that very distinguished Congressman kindly inform your readers of the difference in the present attitude of Senator Hoar and many others with that of certain British statesmen who denounced the tyranny of King George and the war for the subjugation of the American Colonies?

EDWARD M. LEES.
Westport, Conn., Feb. 13, 1900.

British Treatment of Fallen Foes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some of your English readers, who are so fond of extolling the beautiful philanthropy of their mother country, kindly inform me when England ever showed generosity to a fallen foe—that is, when she ever stopped short of shooting or banishing the leaders and gobbling up the Government and revenues of the people? Well may it be said of those who fall before the English. Vae victis! Alas for the vanquished!
New York, Feb. 19, 1900. CANDIDE.

Bores Before Dinner Also.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your valuable remarks about after-dinner bores permit me to say a word touching before-dinner bores, and always clergymen. His reverence is requested to say grace—"only that, and nothing more." But almost invariably he "offers a prayer," more or less long—there being no short about it—at the end of which a casual reference is, sometimes, made to the victuals. Please call attention to this, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.
New York, Feb. 19, 1900. SUFFERER.

NUGGETS.

A Question of Advantage.

Man is distinguished from the beast by the power to speak his thoughts; the beast from the man by the power to keep its thoughts to itself.—Detroit Journal.

Gallant.

"I hope I make myself plain," said the lady, trying to explain.

"I hope not, Madam," he responded. "I would prefer that I be stupid rather than that you be plain."—Detroit Free Press.

Lucid.

"Clara, you don't accomplish anything because you waste so much time."

"I don't waste time, but there is always something I would rather do than do something else."—Chicago Record.

The Facts in the Case.

Timkins—But is your income sufficient to justify you in marrying?

Simkins—I'm afraid not.

Timkins—Then what reason have you for taking such a step?

Simkins—I have no reason at all. I'm in love.—Chicago News.

AFTER WAR THE SONG OF PEACE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Dark drifts of clouds shut out the sky,
The air is rent with sounds of strife;
My brother marches forth to die,
Or take some fellow mortal's life—
The Peace the world has waited for
Shrinks pale behind the skirts of War!

Across the plains the ruts are deep
Where engines of destruction passed;
The blinds are drawn where orphans weep,
And blood is flowing free and fast;
The hills give back the cannon's roar;
The Song of Peace is heard no more!

My brother mocks me in his heart,
I blame him for the stand he takes;
The world Christ saved is rent apart,
And every tie that bound us breaks!
The war god shrieks, the sabre gleams,
And crimson streaks are in the streams!

But God was reigning in the sky
When David went to smite his foe;
And God is reigning still on high,
And still inspiring men below!
And when the sounds of battle cease,
And when the work of War is o'er,
Then shall the hopeful Song of Peace
Swell higher, clearer than before!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Big Pictorial Melodrama at the Garden Theatre.

"Hearts Are Trumps" Favorably Received—Boston Symphony Orchestra—"Tannhauser" at the Opera.

"Hearts Are Trumps," the cartoon drama from the vast stage of Drury Lane Theatre, in London, was presented at the Garden Theatre last evening and held the attention of a crowded audience from before 8 o'clock until nearly midnight. There was no doubt, after the stirring scene in the picture gallery, that the play was a "go." The scene of the music hall stage with a tell-tale cinematographe made a big hit. The view of the Swiss Alps in the last act was a beautiful picture, and the avalanche was quite as blood-curdling as could be expected.

Cecil Raleigh wrote "Hearts Are Trumps," and he put a fair share of bright dialogue which hits the mark in the less showy and "sensational" scenes. The piece compares very favorably in a literary way with "The Great Ruby." Of course, there is the usual amount of "fine" writing and a few of the trite phrases of meledrama are used. The plot is complex, but not confused, and the action is all fairly intelligible. One may not understand the reason for everything that is done. Indeed, a good reason other than theatrical expediency may not always be discoverable. But the doings are all plainly to be seen, and the reasons do not matter so much.

Time was, in a simpler age, when virtue unalloyed triumphed alone in popular melodrama. But in this and other recent samples of the Drury Lane brand of picture plays the good folks are not quite like the dreadful little girl of the tiresome rhyme, "very, very good." The triumph in "Hearts Are Trumps" comes, to be sure, to an innocent and remarkably ingenuous pair of lovers, but it is shared by a handsome lady who has been too conspicuous in "the fast set," an elderly Australian who failed to remember that "Vengeance is Mine, saith the Lord," and a quite reprehensible little vulgarian of the 'alls. Mr. Raleigh's play deals with fast life, with low life, and not at all with the respectable middle-class life, highly idealized, from which the melodramatists of the era of Boucicault drew their subjects.

But all folks who like melodrama will call this a good play, and it will draw great crowds. It is as interesting as the most popular romantic novel; it is crowded with spacious, smart, stirring pictures. It is admirably acted. In the rôle of the girl of the music 'alls Jessie Busley has made another hit—and the rôle is vastly different from any she has taken hitherto.

"Lady Winifred Crosby is impecunious, and going it pretty strong." She compels her daughter to sit at the baccarat table for her on the theory that her innocence may prove lucky. The daughter is accused of cheating, and the accusation seems to be proved, though, of course, not to the satisfaction of the spectators, who know that she is innocent. Here's a pretty kettle of fish, but this is only a beginning. Lady Winifred and her daughter are turned out of house and home by an honest but emotional avenger who believes falsehoods told about them.

The daughter's portrait appears in a Royal Academy exhibition as a startling nude. The mother slashes the picture and makes a scene. The daughter, striving to earn a little money for her mother, appears in tights on a music hall stage. The mother, from a box, makes another scene. Bless her heart, as a scene maker she is unsurpassed! The mother borrows money on the security of a policy on her daughter's life. The villainous holder of the policy, to get his money, tries to lure the daughter to a seemingly accidental death in the Alps. He is thwarted by the penitent painter of the nude picture, who loses his own life to save the girl. The villain is killed by a casual but kindly avalanche.

Meanwhile, the caddish brewer Earl, who caused the exhibition at the Academy of the bogus nude portrait of the young lady, is trapped by the music hall singer into doing an "up-to-date" dance with her, in presence of a cinematograph picture machine, and the public exhibition at the Frivolity Music Hall of these droll moving pictures completes the heroine's revenge, saves the fortunes of the hall, and forms the best of the bigger scenes in "Hearts Are Trumps."

Other pictures are equally good in their less vigorous way, though the fête in the Botanical Gardens drags a little. The proceedings in the millinery establishment in Act. III. are interesting and dramatic. The "front" or "carpenter" scenes are much better than usual in plays of this kind.

The story is not harrowing, and the villain who designs the Alpine murder and is caught in his own trap is rather a comic than a serious personage in most of the play, though he has one threatening episode of a conventionally melodramatic pattern with his tool, Mrs. Darville, in the next to the last act.

The scenery is all the same as was used in the original production, and is well painted and in good condition. The costumes and appointments are elaborate and suitable. The performance moved smoothly last night, and not an actor or a stage mechanic made a noticeable slip.

Among the players, as already stated, Jessie Busley easily won the first place. She had a capital part as the slangy, boisterous little star of the Frivolity, and she denoted every trait of the character with sufficient distinctness and displayed the easy power and resource of the true dramatic artist in denoting the St. Trevor's complex emotions, first in the scene of her first encounter with a well-bred young woman in Basil's studio, second in her change of mood under the same influence in the millinery episode.

Mr. Holland as the wicked Hebrew money-lender, also has a part quite different from any he has lately acted, and he plays it with discretion, unforced humor, and all needful power. Edwin Arden is excellent as the brewer Earl, whom the gallery boys selected for their favorite villain and hissed when the characters appeared before the curtain in a manner calculated to make any actor villains feel proud. Mr. Kent is also well placed as the misled artist, while Mr. John Cunningham, whose name was Philip when he played the villain in "Wheels Within Wheels," is comely and as effective as possible as the clerical lover of the young heroine.

Amelia Bingham carries the arduous rôle of Lady Winifred with ease and force, and some pleasing show of personal humor. She looks a bit too young, and perhaps is lacking somewhat in the authority of presence such a character might have. But her acting is frequently uncommonly graphic, and is certainly never inadequate.

May Buckley is as demure and dainty as possible as the innocent girl, and Eleanor Moretti is admirable, in her customary manner, as an adroit adventuress. Perhaps the fault of the play is that this woman is not quite in the picture.

Sidney Herbert as the avenger and Grant Stewart as an irritated music hall manager are both serviceable. Sara Perry, a very pretty woman, with a most agreeable voice; Marion Gardinier, and Nora Dunblane are among those who carry smaller rôles efficiently.

Lady Winifred Crosby	Amelia Bingham
Dora Woodberry	May Buckley
Marchioness of Betchworth	Florence Robinson
Countess of Fairfield	Sara Perry
Lady Dovedale	Marian Gardiner
Mrs. Darville	Eleanor Morretti
Miss Maude St. Trevor	Jessie Busley
Mrs. Martin Bailey	Ellen Van Bentheysen
The Earl of Burford	Edwin Arden
The Rev. John Thorold	John Cuningham
Basil Gillespie	S. Miller Kent
Leopold Kolditz	E. M. Holland
Michael Wain	Sidney Herbert
Mr. Dyson	William Cullington
Mr. Arthur Dyson	Arthur De Mille
Mr. Jowett	Grant Stewart
Mrs. Baker	Nora Dunblane
Mrs. Wilson-Trevor	Kate Robinson
Miss Betty Wilson-Trevor	Claire McDowell
Miss Peggy Wilson-Trevor	Ruby Hayes
Miss Blake	Meta Rogers
Miss Dodson	Wava Lamonthe
Miss Evans	Helen Rogers
Miss Montressor	Christie Neville
Miss Vesta Vokins	Etta Morris
Daisy Minto	Pauline Von Arold
Davis	Wales Winter
Mr. Freeman	W. L. Jelenko
Monsieur Fournal	Carl St. Aubyn
Captain Hope	Henry Davis

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Fourth Matinee of This Season at Carnegie Hall.

The fourth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. There was a large audience, which went to some pains to make it clear that it was not there to hear the orchestra, but to pour out the plenitude of its worship at the feet of the soloist. This was one of the famous stars of the opera company, and wherever these stars go they draw after them a multitude of those emotional creatures whose lives are given over to the adoration of singers. It is always a joy to hear Marcella Sembrich sing, but when she puts the Boston Symphony Orchestra into the background at one of its own concerts one cannot help feeling that she is accorded a too prominent position at that time. Yet it is no fault of hers that such is the case. It is the doing of the singer-worshippers in which this town abounds.

The programme yesterday afternoon consisted of Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture, the aria "l'amero, saro Costante," from Mozart's "Il re Pastore," Schubert's unfinished symphony, the aria, "Casta Diva," from Bellini's "Norma," and Brahms's Hungarian dances, Nos. 1, 2, and 6. Mme. Sembrich sang the two arias, and it may comfort many operagoers to know that she was in excellent voice, and sang with all her familiar spirit and her unfailing perfection of art. She repeated the cabaletta of the Bellini number in response to the prolonged demand for more. Although she sang it just as well the second time as she did the first, the applause which followed the repetition was almost inaudible. A repetition seemed not to be what the audience desired; it probably wished her to sing something more than she had agreed to sing.

The orchestra was in fine fettle yesterday. The weariness which ensues upon the night travel from Baltimore to this city was not to be discerned in the playing. The precision of the attack in the Cherubini overture was splendid, and the unanimity was such that the limpid clearness of the work was revealed in all its delightful perfection. As an example of the French classic style nothing is more admirable than this overture, and it sounded most refreshing yesterday.

Schubert's unfinished symphony has had a considerable rest. It has not been heard, if we mistake not, since it was performed under the direction of Mr. Seidl at the Astoria concerts. At any rate, it came with a sense of newness yesterday afternoon, and this was increased by the charming finish of the performance. The orchestra played the familiar measures with such mellow tone, such well-knit smoothness, and such undulatory nuancing that it was a presentation long to be remembered among the many which this composition has had in this city. The Brahms dances were the only part of the programme in which the work of the orchestra was not perfectly satisfactory, and there it did seem as if a little weariness had crept into the performance. All was clear and smooth, but there was a lack of dash and brilliancy. Mr. Gericke conducted all the music yesterday sympathetically.

Tannhauser at the Opera.

This has been a "Tannhäuser" season at the Metropolitan Opera House. The opera was given for the fourth time last night, and once again there was a large audience to listen to it. To be sure, it was not as large as those which have heard the work when the interesting M. Van Dyck has been the interpreter of the title rôle, but it was an audience of sufficient size to compliment the singers who did appear in the cast. That "Tannhäuser" should thus renew its lease on public liking is to the credit of the public, for while the work is not in the most advanced style of the Wagnerian drama, there are not wanting grounds for argument that it is among its composer's greatest conceptions, and that it is one of the masterpieces of the lyric stage. It has been in general respectably given at the Metropolitan this season, though there have been, and probably always will be, the same defects in the work of the chorus as there have been in previous seasons. The other features of the performance are now so familiar that there is nothing to do save record the manner in which they came before the particular group of hearers who were present last night.

One peculiarity of the performance was that Mr. Dippel was announced as Tannhäuser and appeared. Hitherto he has appeared when some one else was announced. His interpretation of the rôle is familiar, and needs no comment. Mme. Ternina was the Elizabeth, and her performance was as beautiful and convincing histrionically and as admirable vocally as it was before. Miss Susan Strong was the Venus, and her performance was creditable. She showed understanding of the part, and sang better than she usually does. Mr. Bertram repeated his now familiar Wolfram, and M. Plançon was the same dignified Landgrave as heretofore. The other features of the presentation were the same as they have been on previous occasions.

Benefit for a College Scholarship.

A benefit performance will be given at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow afternoon under the auspices of the National Society of New England Women to found a scholarship in some New England college. The programme will include a one-act play, "The Judge," given by Odell Williams; one act from "The Lady of Lyons," by Eben Plympton; one act from "Auld Robin Gray," by Miss Maude Banks; musical selections by Nahan Franko's quartet; the forest scene from "As You Like It," by Miss Carrie Keeler, and selections by the Young American Quintet.

WRECK ON BALTIMORE & OHIO.

A Milk Train Telescopes Another—Conductor Becomes Insane.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Passenger Train No. 5 of the Baltimore and Ohio Road was telescoped by a milk train at Edgemore, Ind., twenty-one miles from here to-day. Michael Kelly, engineer on the milk train; James C. Baghitt, fireman, and the steward of the dining car were injured, but not fatally. None of the passengers was hurt.

While the débris was being cleared away John Emmert, conductor of the milk train, suddenly became insane, and after being removed to the South Chicago police station it was discovered that he had a deep cut on his head, the result of being struck by a piece of iron. Emmert was standing on the platform of the first car when the collision occurred.

OBJECT TO PESTHOUSE.

Thirty Farmers Interrupt the Building of an Isolation Hospital.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 21.—The work of erecting an isolation hospital on the outskirts of the city was interrupted today by a number of excited farmers, who angrily protested against the building of a pest house on the site selected. Yesterday a number of post holes were dug, and this morning Health Commissoner Carstairs and a dozen carpenters began the work of constructing the building, but about thirty farmers appeared on the scene, and their vigorous protests caused a cessation of the work. Joseph Stonter, an old resident of the place, acted as spokesman.

Commissioner Carstairs and the carpenters went back to town, and later returned under the protection of two policemen, and resumed work. There was no further interference on the part of the farmers.

There are only two cases of smallpox, and they are not of a severe type. Three persons are under suspicion. The patients are now in a house on Harrison Street. It is proposed to remove them to the new building as soon as it is ready for their reception. The health authorities think there is little danger of smallpox becoming epidemic.

VICTORY FOR REFORM.

Philadelphia's Election a Triumph for Municipal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The result of yesterday's election for sixteen Magistrates is a decided victory for the candidates of the Municipal League in opposition to the regular Republican and Democratic nominees. While the Republicans elected the ten candidates they were entitled to under the law, the Municipal League elected four of the other six. These are Albert H. Ladner, William Eisenbrown, J. M. R. Jermon, and John H. O'Brien.

The Democrats refused to renominate Ladner and Eisenbrown, and Jermon, before whom ex-Senator Quay was first arraigned, was denied support by the Republicans. O'Brien was nominated by the Democrats, but pulled through by reason of indorsement by the Municipal League. The straight Democrats elected are James H. Toughill and Richard C. Lloyd.

It is claimed that thousands of votes were given to the regular Democrats by the Republican organization in the effort to defeat the Municipal League ticket.

President's Messenger in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Frank J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Monument Committee, who brings the first of the Lafayette dollars from President McKinley to President Loubet, was presented this afternoon by United States Ambassador Porter to M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the nature of his mission explained. Mr. Porter will see President Loubet later and make arrangements for the ceremony of presentation.

Retired Business Man a Suicide.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—George A. Sammett, a retired business man of this city, seventy-three years of age, committed suicide by shooting at his home at the South End today. Ill-health and fear of prolonged suffering in old age are thought to be the reasons for the act. Mr. Sammett at one time was widely known as a manufacturer of mattresses. A son survives him.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be a general social flight to the country to-day, although there are several notable entertainments in town, among them the annual reception and dinner at the Metropolitan Club. House parties will be given by Mrs. Pierpont Morgan at Highland Falls, by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at Staatsburg and Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore. Florida continues to be the favored place of pilgrimage, and Palm Beach is enjoying a full tide of gayety.

***

Many of the country clubs will to-day keep open house, and the holiday for some years past has come to be one favored by young couples to visit the country seeking homes for the succeeding Summer. Summit and Morristown, Short Hills, and Nutley, N. J.; Garden City, Flushing, and Far Rockaway, L. I., and Staten Island and Westchester will be visited in quest of semi-rural homes, with the results that the clubs at these places will be crowded. Golf matches for the holiday at all of the suburban links have been scheduled for some time past, but the snowstorm of Saturday will probably prevent these being played.

***

La Touraine, sailing to-day for Havre, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bates, Mrs. A. Eugene Gardner, Mrs. William H. Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schumacher, M. Jean François Raffaelli, the French artist, and Dr. William Shaw Ward and Miss Jane Shaw Ward. The American and White Star wharves were lively yesterday morning with numbers of people who went to them to wish bon voyage to friends who sailed on the St. Louis and Oceanic. Mrs. Astor's and Mr. and Mrs. Harriman's cabins on the St. Louis were filled with flowers. The people of prominence who sailed yesterday may be called the advance guard of the large contingent who within the next two months will depart for the other side, for they departed with the purpose of attending the Paris Exposition before returning home.

***

The annual Washington's Birthday reception at the Metropolitan Club will take place this afternoon and will be followed by a number of dinners to be given in the restaurant. Members of the club are to-day permitted to invite as their guests to the main clubhouse not only women, but New York men who are not members. The tables are reserved for those who have applied in advance, and the restaurant, with numbers of gay parties dining to the music of an orchestra, will present a beautiful and attractive scene. This annual reception and dinner is the event of the year at the club. Among those who will give dinners there tonight will be Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling, who will have eight guests, and Mr. and Mrs. John Bliss Baker.

***

Mrs. Frederic Gallatin gave last evening at her residence, 670 Fifth Avenue, a dinner of eighteen covers. The guests were mostly of the younger set, friends of Mrs. Gallatin's daughter, Miss May Gallatin, and her son, Mr. Goelet Gallatin. A theatre party followed the dinner.

***

A small dance to which the guests came in masks and dominos was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Florian Peixotto and Messrs. Daniel Winslow and George M. Mackintosh at 3 Washington Square. The dance, according to the invitations, which bore a portrait of a masked woman in a pink gown and red slippers, with an illustration of an old clock whose hands pointed to 9:30, with the legend that guests "will unmask at twelve of the clock," was in memory of the "Gallant Courtier George Washington, and in honor of the birthday of Mr. Dan Winslow." This combination of notables was rather surprising, but the limited number of guests did full justice to the memory of the "immortal George" and the birthday of the less-known Mr. Winslow.

***

The engagement is announced of Mr. Frederic Grosvenor Goodridge, only son of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, and Miss Ethel Iselin, oldest daughter of Mrs. John Iselin, (Miss May Gouverneur.) Miss Iselin's brother, Mr. John Iselin, married last year Miss Caroline Goodridge, so that the two families will by this marriage become doubly related. The engagement is also announced of Mr. Elliot Wilton Lyon and Miss Sara L. Brewster, daughter of the late James D. Brewster of Elizabeth, N. J.

***

Mrs. Samuel Valentine of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street will give a large dinner on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, who is at the Berkeley, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, this Winter, having leased her house, 110 East Thirtieth Street, will give a reception for Miss Mary Thorne Carpenter, whose engagement to Mr. Eugene Van Rensselaer was recently announced. Mrs. Daniel P Ingraham will give on Saturday afternoon a tea and musicale at her apartments, in the Strathmore, Broadway and Fifty-second Street. Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue will give the fourth and last of her "at homes" this afternoon.

***

Announcements of coming departures are now being made every day. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb will sail on April 25 for their annual Spring trip. They will be accompanied by Miss Robb and Miss Harriet Robb. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will go abroad the latter part of April. Mrs. Richard Irvin will sail on March 13. Mr. and Mrs. James Scrymser will soon leave for the South on their special car with a party of youthful guests. Mrs. Thomas Young, Jr., will also take a party of young people South. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, accompanied by Miss Sloane and Miss Kernochan, will leave on Tuesday next for the South.

***

The most unique entertainment of the Philadelphia season was given by Mr. and Mrs. Clement B. Newbold at their residence in that city on Monday night. The hosts and their guests were dressed to represent the characters of some of the most amusing illustrations that have appeared in London Punch during the past few years. Much originality and ingenuity was displayed in the costumes worn, and the result was a ballroom scene which was most attractive and amusing. A cotillion was danced after supper, led by Mr. John W. Geary and Mrs. Newbold. On Tuesday night Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel gave a "children's party," at which the guests were not of tender years, were all dressed as children under ten years of age, and carried to the affair rattles, horns, jumping jacks, and other toys. Children's games were played, and at the supper ices were served in the shape of toy rabbits, pigs, kittens, dogs, and sheep. Mr. Walter Wheeler and Miss Constance Devereaux represented "I Do" and "I Don't" respectively, and there were also present the "Heavenly Twins," "Sandwich Men," and "Filipino Beauties." Several of the women brought their pet dogs, and Mr. "Tony" Biddle his famous parrot, at which the dogs yelped and barked. The house was beautifully decorated, and Mr. Walter Wheeler led a cotillion. The second and last Assembly ball will be danced in Philadelphia to-morrow night. Among the New Yorkers who will attend are Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster. Miss Ella de Peyster, and Mr. Louis Keller.

***

The weather in New Orleans has grown milder, and the apprehension felt and expressed there with Sunday's cold wave that the carnival of this year would be spoiled like that of last, by arctic weather have been allayed. Mr. "Rat" Irby continues his series of Sunday afternoon musicales at his beautiful apartments. Mrs. George Eastwick, (Miss Celeste Stauffer,) who has been spending the Winter in New York, has returned to her native city for a visit. The carnival balls have begun, and three have already been held. Miss Nannie Grant was Queen at the "Consos" ball; Miss Druilhet, a pretty little Creole girl, was Queen of the "Elves of Oberon," and Miss Sophia Rogers of the "Mithras" ball. The carnival proper will begin on Monday, on which day Rex will arrive. The parade of "Proteus" will take place Monday afternoon, and the "Proteus" ball on Monday night. Rex will parade on Tuesday, and the "Rex" ball and that of "Comus," the most select of the carnival balls, and the most beautiful given in America, will take place on Tuesday night. The Misses Ten Eyck and Mr. "Birney" Baldwin of New York have arrived in New Orleans for the carnival.

***

The junior class of Barnard College gave, last evening, a dance at the college, which was attended by about 200 guests. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers. A feature of the evening was a minuet danced by young people in costume. The guests were received by Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. George Lewis Beer, Mrs. William Ward Heroy, Mrs. H. P. Nichols, Mrs. William Maitland, Mrs. Henry C. Townsend, and Mrs. Charles H. Dederer.

***

Mrs. A. C. Du Bois Wagstaff (Miss Amy Colt) of 15 West Twenty-first Street, will give, at her residence on Monday evening next, a dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Mary Wagstaff. The guests are to be the débutantes of this year, as Miss Wagstaff came out only last Autumn. There will be about ninety young people present, and the dancing will be general.

***

A bal poudre was given by the managers of the Messiah Home for Children, in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria, last evening, for the benefit of the home. The young women who attended had their hair powdered, and some were in fancy dress. There was a large attendance, chiefly of the younger and dancing sets. Among the patronesses, most of whom were present, were Mrs. John Wilmerding, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr., Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. G. J. Gould, Mrs. John S. White, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Samuel Maxwell, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., and Miss Leary. The Floor Committee was composed of Messrs. Frank Jay Gould, James R. Pierson, Montgomery Strong, Clifford C. Goodwin, Nathaniel Campbell, James Brett Stokes, Harry D. Mills, John Wilmerding, Edward P. Yorke, A. Muller Ury, Philip Allan Clark, William C. Cammann, Frederick L. Durland, John Eliot Shrady, Stephen Pell, L. H. Newkirk, J. S. Sykes, Stewart Deming, Robert Ludington, and Bertram Berry. The affair was both a financial and social success.

***

Mrs. Robert Olyphant of 3 East Sixty-ninth Street last evening took a party of young people, including her daughter, Miss Amy Olyphant, to the theatre and afterward gave them a supper at her residence.

***

The fancy dress ball to be given on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 27, under the auspices of the National Arts Club, is a subscription ball to aid the Artist-Artisan Institute. This school of art, founded by John Ward Stimson, needs teachers in technical departments to educate the pupils in the different lines of the applied arts. By means of the ball it is hoped that a substantial sum will be added to the teachers' fund. Tickets may be obtained of Franklin G. Colby, at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street. The ball will be given under the auspices of a number of patronesses, all prominent society women.

***

There is much gayety in Rome this Winter. The American colony is the largest assembled there for years. Owing to its being the jubilee year, there will be no dances of any kind given at any of the Roman houses. Excursions, dinners, luncheons, and the inevitable carnival will make up a part of the doings of the world of fashion. Lent beginning next week will put a stop to many gayeties, but there will be religious spectacles and ceremonies, concerts, and the opera. The list of visiting Americans grows larger at each reading. Among some of those lately arrived in the Eternal City are Mr. and Mrs. H. Townsend Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ward, Miss Fraser, Col. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. N. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John B. King, Mr. Gibson Fahnestock, and Mrs. Horwitz of Baltimore.

***

Prince and Princess Albert Radziwill and Miss Milmo have arrived in Paris. They are on their way south to the Riviera. Mrs. George Kinen (Miss Eustis) has returned from the south of France, and has begun again her Sunday musicales. Mrs. Goelet and Miss Goelet have determined to remain in Paris for a short time before going to the Riviera.

***

Mme. de Charette has been entertaining very handsomely at Cannes. She receives every Wednesday, and has given several large dinners. Her mother, Mrs. Polk, has recovered from her severe illness, and is on the road to recovery, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Eugene de Wolf of Bristol and their daughter, the Baroness Blanche Francisca Colt Levey de Kistelek, are at the Hotel Bristol, Cannes. In the harbor of Nice, last week, there were a number of English and American yachts, among them the Valiant and Varuna, on which last Mr. Higgins is entertaining; James Gordon Bennett's new yacht, and the Calanthe, owned by Mr. Hinckley. The owners of these yachts are cruising in the Mediterranean, and are one day at one port and one day at another. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., has made a donation of 500f. to the American church at Nice.

***

Although the villas at Cannes are letting as well as ever and the Americans are coming to the support of the French watering place, there is a general outcry there against golf. The mania for golf is said to spoil the sociability of Cannes for those who are not players. The streets, promenades, and drawing rooms are deserted all day for the golf links, and Cannes is like a city of the dead. The lower part of the town, where the links are situated, has become quite fashionable, and the Grand Duke Michael has himself taken a villa there. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are also in that part of the town, as it is very near to the Russian Church, where the wedding of Miss Wright to the Count Mercati will take place in April. It is probable that Miss Wright will join the church of her husband.

***

Pau has had its disaster in the burning of Henri Ridgeway's stables, and as hunting is the great amusement there, the catastrophe is serious. There are the same entertainments at the Golf and Country Clubs, and hunt and golf breakfasts and little dances once a week are the chief amusements of the American colony there, which is headed by the Forbes Morgans, the Posts, and the Lawrences.

***

The Mr. Beaumont who has gone to South Africa, and who is but one in succession from a title, was in New York some years ago as the guest of Mr. Eugene Kelly. He subsequently married Miss Fellowes, the sister of Mr. Cornelius Fellowes of this city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern gave a dinner to a party of friends at their home, 993 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday evening. The table was tastefully decorated with lilies of the valley and jack roses. A Hungarian band played during the dinner, and afterward one of the women artists of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company sang a number of musical selections, assisted by her own accompanist. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt J. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sidenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund J. Bach, A. Wolf, Emanuel Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kugelman.

Mrs. Louis Stern will give an entertainment next Monday evening at her home to 180 young people. Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock, and at midnight supper will be served by Delmonico in the ballroom of the Stern mansion. After supper a cotillion will be danced. The entire house will be decorated and all the drawing rooms will be used as dining rooms.

Newport Cottage Sold at Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 21.—The handsome cottage which was formerly owned and occupied by G. Mead Tooker, in Kay Street, was sold at auction this morning for $470, and the stable for $175. The cottage and stable, which must be removed from the premises, cost Mr. Tooker something like $70,000 to complete.

Newporters Secure Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 21.—E. Rollins Morse of Boston has purchased the John H. Davis property, including the Rhua House. The price was $45,000. Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard are here, visiting their son, who has been ill in one of the private schools. This morning they inspected several cottages, one of which they will occupy next season after their return from Europe.

Newark Engagement Announced.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—The engagement of Miss Loraine E. Vanderpool, the youngest daughter of Eugene Vanderpool of 22 Washington Place, to Shepard Homans of Englewood, is announced. Homans played full back on the Princeton football teams of 1891 and 1892, and is a member of the Ivy Club of the university and also of the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN WOOD

His Notable Career as Editor, Legislator, and Partisan.

Risked His Own Life for Law and Order in Draft Riots—Fernando Wood His Brother.

Benjamin Wood, who served three terms in Congress and once as Senator of this State, and who was editor in chief of The New York Daily News and its properties, the Tages-Nichrichten and The Sunday News, of which he was, until the Winter of 1898, a majority stockholder, died yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Wood in former years was well known to the public, and was conspicuous by his stature, flowing hair, and white mustache. Since 1898 he had been seen little in the streets of this city, as he was in Europe and Egypt for more than a year, returning last December. He was then ailing from rheumatism, and death was due to old age and a complication of ailments.

Mr. Wood was of Quaker descent, and traced his ancestry to Henry Wood, who came to America from Wales in 1616. Benjamin was the youngest of three brothers, his seniors being Henry and Fernando. The last-named was thrice elected Mayor of this city as a Democrat, and in January, 1861, recommended that this city secede and become a free city. Benjamin's Democracy was of the same zealous character. He was born at Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1820, received a common school education, and when but a stripling had become self-supporting. As supercargo of a vessel he went to the Antilles and Central America, and saw much adventurous life as a moss gatherer in the bayous of Louisiana. Settling down to a mercantile career in this city, he studied local and National politics and accumulated a comfortable fortune. In the Presidential campaign of 1860 Mr. Wood bought The Daily News. Its influence was devoted to the interests of Stephen A. Douglas, who was earnestly supported by Mr. Wood.

In the Fall of this year Mr. Wood was elected to Congress for the Third New York District, and succeeded himself, serving from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865. Early in his Congressional career Mr. Wood's loyalty to the Union was questioned in Congress, but the interpellation was not pushed to an issue. The ardent Democracy of The Daily News was, however, such as to invite prompt and rigorous action by the Federal authorities, and its issue was suppressed from December, 1861, to May, 1863. When its publication was resumed its anti-war character was maintained. Mr. Wood, however, was for law and order during the draft riots, and it is related that when the mob attacked The Tribune office and afterward made a demonstration against THE NEW YORK TIMES office, Mr. Wood, revolver in hand, stood at the entrance of the business office of THE TIMES and warned the rioters to respect this property, saying: "You know that I and The Daily News have been with you for the maintenance of your rights, but it is not our right to destroy the property of our fellow-citizens."

Elected to the Senate of this State in 1866, Mr. Wood decided that this should be the last public office he would fill, but in 1880 he consented to a nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, and was elected. The Daily News changed from a morning to an evening penny newspaper, the pioneer of afternoon one-cent papers, in April, 1867, and its managers had reason to congratulate themselves on the result. It is said that the profits from the little sheet, whose capitalization was only $30,000, were enormous for nearly twenty years, and that had they been properly husbanded they would have established several large fortunes. Benjamin Wood up to November, 1898, was a majority stockholder in the property, the par value of the shares being $100. The other stockholders then were Miss Mayfield, Mr. Wood's sister-in-law; George Bartholomew, the managing editor of the paper, and Col. William Lee Brown. Nearly all the minority interest was owned by Col. Brown, who, in 1879, left Youngstown, Ohio, where he owned and published The Vindicator, and, coming to New York, purchased nearly a half interest in The Daily News from Smith Ely and George H. Purser, and became the manager and publisher of The News and Mr. Wood's business associate.

In November, 1898, Mr. Wood sold his stock to his wife, who was Miss Ida E. W. Mayfield of Louisiana. Mr. Wood continued to perform the duties of editor in chief, and received his proofs up to last Sunday. He had not been to the office of the newspaper since the Fall of 1898. The management of The News will continue it on the policy laid down by Mr. Wood, under the direction of Mrs. Wood.

Benjamin Wood's personal characteristics were agreeable. In politics he was intensely partisan. He had a wonderful memory, and on political results he was never at a loss for accurate details. As a ready reckoner and mental arithmetician few were his equal. On election days he often wagered that, given certain local results from a few districts or scattering data from any State, he would give promptly the general result from his mental calculation. Mr. Wood for many years passed nearly all of his waking hours at the Manhattan Club. He had a passion for card playing, making it his sole diversion, and many stories of his losses and winnings have been made to fit this penchant. One of them was that he staked The Daily News on the issue of a game of chance. Another, that in a game with ex-Sheriff James O'Brien the latter pocketed an amount that ran into five figures. Mr. Wood was a bon vivant and an authority on wines and viands. He was abstemious as to liquors, but a tremendous smoker up to 1885. He often used up half a box of cigars in a day, but smoked barely half of each.

Mr. Wood is survived by his widow, Dr. Benjamin Wood, son by his first wife, and Miss Emma Wood, daughter by his second wife. It was said yesterday that Mr. Wood possessed no real estate, and that his personal property was of small value. Funeral arrangements will be made to-day.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM T. RAND, for many years a well-known railroad man, died yesterday from Bright's disease at his home in Somerville, N. J. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

LEWIS KING, an importer, at 171 Front Street, died yesterday at his home, at 253 West Eighty-eighth Street. He was a member of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island.

WALTER E. HEDDINGS died Tuesday at his home at 982 Madison Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Heddings was forty-two years old. In addition to being connected with the Manhattan Railway Company for many years he was for sixteen years in the legal department of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Company as head adjuster of the road. When the road was merged with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system he was made claim adjuster. He leaves a wife and one child.

CHARLES C. COMSTOCK, who represented the Fifth Michigan District in the Forty-ninth Congress as a Fusion Democrat, died at his residence in Grand Rapids, Mich., Tuesday night, from pneumonia, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Comstock, who was born in Sullivan, N. H., and was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, in 1870, was one of the pioneer furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids, and had amassed a large fortune.

CHARLES FRIES, a manufacturer of this city, died yesterday morning at his residence at 15 West Eighty-second Street. He was born in Bavaria in 1831, and came to this country in 1849. He settled in New York and engaged in the manufacture of chemicals. He continued in this business all his life, having his office at 92 Reade Street. Mr. Fries was sick for a year and a half. He was a member of various charitable institutions and a Director of the Quicksilver Mining Company. Surviving him are three sons and two daughters. The funeral will take place at the house at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the burial will be in Machpelap Cemetery.

Denver Police to Stop Gambling.

DENVER, Feb. 21.—The Fire and Police Boards to-day ordered the Chief of Police to close all gambling houses in this city. This action was taken in response to a request from the Ministerial Association. The Grand Jury, which reported last week, returned "no true bill" in all gambling cases submitted for its consideration, although a dozen gambling houses were running wide open. This aroused the newspapers and the churches, and they have since carried on a vigorous crusade against gambling and other vices.

EXPLODING BOILER'S WORK.

Brooklyn Heights Residents Alarmed and One House Damaged by Flying Steel Fragments.

A donkey engine boiler on the lighter Captain Rafferty, lying at Prentice Stores, Brooklyn, exploded yesterday and startled the residents of that portion of Brooklyn Heights overlooking the river. Besides causing alarm in the neighborhood, the explosion broke many windows, and a piece of the boiler was hurled a thousand feet, crashing through the side of the frame house at 8 Remsen Street, on the bluff.

The lighter is owned by McCallom Brothers of Greenpoint. It was lying at the dock almost opposite the foot of Remsen Street, and was loaded with empty cement barrels. The engineer was not on board at the time, it is said, and the water in the boiler was allowed to run so low that the explosion resulted. Pieces of the boiler were hurled hundreds of feet, and one large section of it fell beside a group of longshoremen eating their noonday meal on the dock. The one man who was on the lighter at the time escaped injury. The explosion tore a hole in the lighter, and it was afterward towed away leaking badly.

The piece of the boiler which struck the house at 8 Remsen Street, occupied by Mrs. S. S. Shackleford, wrecked a window and plowed through the wall, causing damage as claimed to the amount of $1,000.

GIFT TO DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

He Receives $30,000 and a Silver Loving Cup.

Several of the former parishioners of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who resigned his pastorate of the Brick Presbyterian Church to become a member of the Faculty of Princeton University, have given him about $30,000. The money was given Dr. Van Dyke about two weeks ago, for the purchase of a home or for any other purpose he saw fit.

On St. Valentine's Day, the women of the Brick Church sent him a silver loving cup, on which was engraved: "To Henry Van Dyke, in grateful remembrance of the counsel, encouragement, and sympathy he has ever given."

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

Director of State Library Urges the Afflicted to Read.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Director of the State Library is sending out flat printed circulars to blind persons throughout the State suggesting that they might like to enjoy the opportunities offered by the New York State Library for the blind, and giving the information that "through the liberality of friends interested, books will be sent for the present without charge for expressage either way." A finding list of the books is also sent.

The circular suggests that each applicant make a list of about ten books, as some of those asked for may already be lent to other readers. One book and two pieces of music may be borrowed at a time, and each may be kept for one month. The borrower is requested to keep the books clean, and to write which system of type, New York point, American Braille, Boston line, or Moon, he or she likes best.

To such as have not yet learned to read embossed type, the library will send an alphabet and primer in New York point. For suggesting this edition, it is explained: "We think this, of all the variously embossed types, is the easiest to learn. The New York point is so easily learned by adults and even by those whose hands are hardened by labor, that no blind person who wishes to read need miss the privilege."

It is also suggested that the borrower send for an alphabet and primer in American Braille, as that contains many interesting and valuable books not printed in New York point.

Mr. Clarke Retires as Editor.

Joseph I. C. Clarke, who for the past two years has edited The Criterion, which changes from a weekly to a monthly publication, is to retire and resume dramatic work. Seen yesterday at his home, 159 West Ninety-fifth Street, he said that he had no reasons to give for making the change. His stock had been sold to Mrs. G. L. Davidson, the President of The Criterion Company.

Shot Third Wife; Drowned Himself.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Feb. 21.—Allan Geisler, aged fifty, a well-to-do German farmer and fruit grower, shot his wife early to-day, and then drowned himself in Lake Michigan. Mrs. Geisler, who was shot in the head, may recover. Geisler and his wife had quarreled considerably of late, and it was stated that they would separate in a few weeks. The dead man has two divorced wives living.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Greve's Ointment has become the popular cure for skin troubles. True merit always wins.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM will save your hair.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W. Perfect in every detail.

MARRIED.

MATHER—BROWNE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1900, Minnie L. Browne and Roderick B. Mather, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BEARD.—Feb. 20, 1900, William Holbrook Beard, N. A., in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral on Friday, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock from his studio, 51 West 10th St. Interment private.

BLYDENBURGH.—Suddenly on Tuesday, Feb. 20, Jesse Smith Blydenburgh, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Smithtown Branch, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 23, on the arrival of the 9:06 train from Long Island City.

BROWN.—In Rome, Italy, Feb. 17, Anna C., widow of the late Walter Brown, formerly of New York, in her 79th year.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLLINS.—On Tuesday, 20th inst., at his late residence, 133 East 36th St., Benjamin Collins, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

FECHTELER.—Caspar Fechteler, Feb. 20, aged 54.
Funeral services Feb. 22 at 11 A. M., at 135 West 80th St. Burial Woodlawn.
Chicago papers please copy.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.
New York, February 20, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the President announced the death this morning of Caspar Fechteler, a Director of this bank for the past eight years.
Thereupon, on motion, the following minute was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That in the death of Caspar Fechteler this Board has lost a wise, faithful, and intelligent counsellor and the Directors have lost a warm personal friend. His high character, strong convictions, and genial manner won for him the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family with an expression of the sincere sympathy of the officers and Directors of this bank. By order of the Board.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

FISH.—On Feb. 20, Mary L. R. Green, widow of William L. Fish.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Friday, Feb. 23, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, Lucy Adeline, widow of the late John B. Hall.
Funeral will take place at her late residence, 226 West 85th St., at 11 o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 23.

HENNESSY.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, 1900, at her late residence, 1,323 Madison Av., Isabel Teresa, wife of Walter G. Hennessy, and youngest daughter of the late Myles McCartin.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the St. Ignatius Loyola Roman Catholic Church, corner of Park Av. and 84th St., on Friday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. Respectfully requested no flowers.

HYDE.—At Northfield, Minn., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, Catherine A. Hyde, widow of Joseph B. Hyde, and daughter of the late Lewis Morris Wilkins.

KING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, Lewis King, at his home, 253 West 88th St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEAVY.—Suddenly, at her residence, 422 West End Av., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, 1900, Grace Margaret Ferguson, beloved wife of Joseph Britton Leavy and daughter of Harold and Helen Clemens, 325 Amsterdam Av.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Chicago papers please copy.

McILROY.—On Monday, Feb. 19, William Irving McIlroy.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, from the residence of his father, John McIlroy, 475 Bramhall Av., Jersey City. Please omit flowers.

ROHDE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, Sophia Fredericka Rohde, in the 71st year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 525 West 125th St., on Friday morning, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42 St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

THE TENEMENT EXHIBITION.

Need of More Libraries and Baths on the East Side Shown.

At the Tenement Exhibition last evening, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, Miss Helen Moore, who has charge of the University Settlement Library, read a paper on "The Need of Libraries in the Tenement District of the East Side." Miss Moore said that from twenty to thirty more libraries were needed and that in some instances 300 children waited four and five months for books.

Frank Tucker, the general agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, spoke on the need of baths in the tenement district. He said that last year the Peoples' Baths, at 9 Centre Market Place, were operated at a profit of $137.

The rooms will be open to the public all day. This evening Miss Lillian D. Wold of the Nurses' Settlement will speak on "Life in the Tenements." James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement will also speak on "Organized Labor in the Tenements."

Steuben Society Dinner.

The Steuben Society, whose members are former residents of Steuben County, held its fourth annual dinner and election last night at the Manhattan Hotel. The President of the club, Justice William Rumsey, presided. He responded to the toast "The Steuben Society." Charles D. Baker responded to the toast "Steuben County." Others who spoke were ex-Controller Lawrence O. Murray, George R. Sutherland, James Foster, Henry W. Bowes, John D. Shepherd, and Louis Wiley.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 21.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANNELLA, Domenico, 18 E. 11th St.	63	20
ANDERSON, Jacob, 94 King St.	34	20
ALBANO, Flora, 234 E. 37th St.	33	19
BREEN, James, 246 E. 32d St.	71	20
BUTLER, Ellen, 82 Madison St.	65	19
BRING, Gustavus, 443 W. 30th St.	1	19
BOLAND, Dennis J., 95 St. Mark's Pl.	35	20
BAUER, Margaret, Orange, N. J.	36	20
BUNDSCHUH, Karl, 73 W. 108th St.	50	20
BELLELO, Vito, 19 Spring St.	1	21
BRENNAN, Margaret, 391 Madison St.	24	19
BEARD, William H., 54 W. 10th St.	75	20
BLATZ, Minnie, 851 2d Av.	1	21
CAREY, Annie D., 136 W. 12th St.	32	19
COLLINS, Benjamin, 133 E. 36th St.	77	20
CONNELL, James, 316 E. 90th St.	1	20
CAGGIANO, Cresenzo, 114 Mulberry St	75	20
CARROLL, Edward, 41 Bowery	72	14
CLARK, Phoebe J., 8 W. 65th St.	54	18
COHEN, Julius A., 21 W. 112th St.	28	20
COURTNEY, Mary, 231 W. 19th St.	48	19
CARROLL, Bridget, 244 E. 90th St.	66	20
CRAIG, Mary I., 138 W. 71st St.	24	21
CUNNINGHAM, Elizabeth, 215 E. 80th	23	19
CROWLEY, Cathleen, 770 Columbus Av	1	20
COUGHLIN, Andrew, 426 W. 26th St.	56	18
DINGELDEIN, Eliza, 351 E. 77th St.	69	20
DUMLER, Leonhard, 166 E. 106th St.	73	19
DAVIDSON, John, 621 W. 46th St.	1	19
DEGNAN, Henry, 40 Grand St.	5	20
DUER, Lucy A., 143 W. 86th St.	84	19
DEL VECCHIO, Francesco, 191 Mott	2	20
DE MAYS, Ovidio F., 68 Goerck St.	2	20
DI GINLIO, Angela, 36 Laight St.	1	21
ENGLE, Celia, 235 Stanton St.	30	20
FARRELL, Mary, 13 E. 22d St.	64	18
FRIES, Charles, 15 W. 82d St.	69	21
FILIRI, Gaetano, 168 Elizabeth St.	1	21
FISH, Mary L. R., 201 W. 121st St.	69	20
GROSSMAN, Hannah, 86 Pitt St.	1	21
GARRY, Joseph, 77 Catharine St.	68	17
GARRY, Hugh, 27 10th Av.	34	18
GIORNO, Silvia, 112 Chrystie St.	1	20
GRACE, Hannah, 220 W. 134th St.	68	19
GOLDBERG, Isidor, 84 Monroe St.	1	20
GRIFFIN, Philip, 358 W. 49th St.	1	21
GANGGEL, Edward, 338 E. 9th St.	51	21
GREEN, George F., 594 E. 135th St.	58	20
GRUNWALD, E., 164 Ridge St.	72	21
HAERTEL, Margaretha, 241 E. 94th.	63	19
HOWELL, Mary, 202 W. 78th St.	39	18
HORN, Andrew, Brooklyn	56	20
HERRMANN, Louise A., 225 E. 106th	1	20
HALL, Lucy A. S., 326 W. 85th St.	26	20
HOAR, Alfred, 302 E. 29th St.	46	18
HOFFMAN, Annie, 1,793 3d Av.	1	19
HANSEN, Marie, 119 E. 113th St.	79	21
JOHNS, Thomas C., Hoffman House	53	20
KEPPLER, Annie, 256 W. 32d St.	33	20
KELLERMAN, Annie, 68 1st St.	65	18
KENNY, Margaret, 428 2d Av.	63	19
KITTAY, Louis, 139 Norfolk St.	6	21
LEHN, Henry, Jr., 1,407 5th Av.	1	20
LYNCH, Teresa, 506 W. 51st St.	1	21
LEYDEN, Joseph, 623 Greenwich St.	32	19
LYONS, W. D., 2 Chambers St.	49	19
LUCAS, Henriette E., 255 W. 10th St.	42	19
LIPPMAN, Annie, 301 Broome St.	52	20
LAPADO, Vincenzo, 2,213 1st Av.	1	21
LARENA, Giuseppe, 14 Roosevelt St.	1	20
LEIDTKE, John T., 100 W. 103d St.	57	20
MAY, Mary, 402 W. 32d St.	1	20
MERRIFIELD, W. H., 433 W. 36th St.	28	19
MARTA, Alfred, 152 West End Av.	1	19
MOSES, Tilly, Brooklyn	24	20
MAYER, Eva, 429 E. 12th St.	60	18
MURPHY, Margaret, 833 2d Av.	21	19
MALONE, Anne, 216 E. 49th St.	80	18
MEAGHER, Catherine, 456 9th Av.	53	20
MEYER, Wilhelmina, 48 W. 132d St.	83	20
McARDLE, Francis, 315 Avenue A.	1	19
McPARTLAND, M., 165 E. 102d St.	42	19
McGRATH, Bridget, 300 E. 34th St.	69	20
McGEERY, Ebura A., 275 8th Av.	44	19
McCARTHY, John V., 317 E. 26th St.	1	21
O'BRIEN, John, 67 Catharine St.	1	21
O'CONNOR, Joseph, 284 E. 82d St.	5	20
PLUNKETT, Thomas, 146 W. 98th St.	82	20
PATRICK, Margaret, 215 E. 31st St.	71	20
PETTIT, Daniel F., 446 W. 40th St.	33	20
PETROWITSCH, M., 97 Forsyth St.	85	19
PEPPEY, B. Y., 201 W. 55th St.	63	18
PROTAS, Rose, 196 Eldridge St.	22	20
POZNANSKI, Morris, 12 W. 103d St.	68	20
ROSENTHAL, Helen, 259 William St.	1	20
RUSSELL, Thomas, 2 James Slip	38	20
REGAN, Maurice, Almshouse Hosp.	74	18
REARDON, Annie F., 1,455 Amsterdam Av.	29	20
RIORDAN, Dennis, 266 W. 117th St.	73	18
RIORDAN, Bridget, 523 W. 49th St.	70	19
SCHUHRIENEM, John H., 429 E. 83d	4	20
SULLIVAN, Cornelius, 419 W. 16th St	43	18
STARR, William, 512 E. 23d St.	75	18
STERNBERG, Tillie, 197 2d St.	1	21
SCHWENDENNEN, Frank, 139 Thompson St	17	19
STEWART, Margaret, 304 E. 31st St.	75	20
SIRICO, Michael, 306 E. 115th St.	38	21
SCHULTZ, Eva, 250 Avenue A	35	20
TREMMEL, Emil, 305 1st Av.	33	19
TRAPPI, Carmela, 191 Mott St.	1	20
TYSON, James O., 206 Waverley Pl.	21	20
TURNER, James J., 431 W. 54th St.	45	20
TUOHEY, Ellen, 430 W. 32d St.	80	21
VICTORY, John, 20 3d Av.	60	17
WENDLAND, Clara W., 349 E. 87th	1	19
WENIZ, Christian, 264 W. 67th St.	79	19
WILLETT, William A., 208 E. 98th St	44	18
WILLIAMS, Henry V., 14 E. 85th St.	24	20
WARTINGER, Celia, 475 E. 115th St	24	19
WILSON, Alice, 9 Forsyth St.	34	18
ZAREWITSCH, Morris, 89 Henry St.	60	21

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANDERSON, Ann, 223 Front St.	73	18
ADAMS, Elizabeth, 61 Driggs Av.	49	17
ADAMS, Edward, 204 Navy St.	15	20
AMATO, Paola, 231 Hamilton Av.	1	21
BOYLE, John, 368 Van Brunt St.	62	19
BRUST, Frederick H., 218 Broadway	42	19
BROWN, Sarah, 685 Metropolitan Av.	1	20
CHARTERS, James, 289 Nostrand Av.	61	20
COOMBS, H. H., 203 Pulaski St.	1	18
CLARKE, Thomas, 116 Woodbine St.	71	19
COUGHLIN, Catharine, 66 Steuben St.	25	19
CASEY, James, 51 Butler St.	84	20
DESMOND, E., 336 Stockholm St.	1	19
DOWDELL, E. A., 103 Van Siclen Av.	2	19
DYER, John W., 1,004 Herkimer St.	65	20
DALESSIO, Frank, 502 Carroll St.	1	20
DUNPHY, James, St. Peter's Hosp.	27	19
DWYER, Thomas, 983 Metropol. Av.	1	20
DE LIBERI, A. M. A., L. I. Col. Hos.	3	19
ENDRES, Valentine, 166 Wyckoff St.	1	20
ENGELSTADTER, James, 10 Vandervoort Pl.	1	19
FRANKAUSER, P., 153 Dupont St.	34	20
GAILLEY, Mary J., 346A Decatur St.	73	18
GOODWIN, A. G., 11 Kingston Av.	18	18
GOTJEN, Charles, Kings Co. Hosp.	37	20
GLEESON, Ida E., 53d St. & 1st Av.	2	19
GRONHEIT, Willie, 310 Rockaway Av.	3	19
HILLENBRAND, C., 182 Stockholm St.	2	19
HEILMAN, P. M., 1,118 Greene Av.	27	18
HENRICKSON, I. M., 682 Bergen Av.	1	20
HEAL, Mary A., 15A 2d St.	22	19
JOHNSON, Myles E., 24 Fayette St.	24	18
JUENGER, M. L., 1,050 Halsey St.	47	19
KING, Pertie L., 196 So. Portland Av.	1	19
KITTLETON, C., Kingston Av. Hosp.	2	20
KNOBLOCH, M. E., 182 Wash'ton St.	2	18
LAWLER, John, 65 Lafayette St.	47	19
LEWIS, A. C., 485 Nostrand Av.	40	19
MONTGOMERY, Thomas J., Emmons Av. and Knapp St.	55	20
MANZ, Andrew K., 480 Halsey St.	1	19
MOONEY, Bernard, 173 Frost St.	70	20
MILLER, John A., 77 Stockton St.	1	20
MULLEN, Patrick, 103 Prospect Av.	62	20
MILLER, Charles H., Brooklyn Hosp.	50	19
MAYER, Marguerite, 274 Floyd St.	1	18
McCONKLIN, F., St. Peter's Hosp.	42	18
McLOUGHLIN, M., 171 50th St.	1	19
McCARTHY, C., 17 Van Voorhis St.	1	20
McDERMOTT, William, 12 Mill St.	52	18
O'DOWD, Mary, 264 Linwood St.	1	19
PIPERT, Thomas J., 60 Moore St.	1	20
PFEIL, Ruth, 285 Park Av.	1	18
PATTERSON, Mary A., 193 Navy St.	52	18
PIRILLO, Louise, 1,052 3d Av.	1	20
QUIGLEY, Theresa, 254 Myrtle Av.	60	18
RIBALDI, Harriet N., 277 Myrtle Av.	25	19
RHODA, John, 643 Wagren St.	49	18
RAFFEMMUA, J., Brooklyn Hosp.	56	18
SEUESE, Amelia, 269 Bridge St.	1	20
SOLAN, Cornelius, 500 Park Av.	27	20
SACHSE, Magdalena, German Hosp.	38	21
SMITH, C. J., St. Mary's Hospital	59	21
SULLIVAN, Catharine, 721 Lexington Av.	70	19
SPELLMAN, John, L. I. College Hos.	34	17
SHAUGHNESSY, T., Kings Co. Hosp.	37	18
SCHABER, Henry, 46 Broome St.	44	19
SCHNEIDER, Mary K., 155 Tillary St.	70	18
SNYDER, Lillie, 411 6th St.	7	19
SJURSAN, Lilly A., 159 Prospect St.	1	20
STEFANI, Angelo, 242 Tillary St.	14	19
SAMUELS, Mabel, 396 Herkimer St.	2	20
TRIMBLE, Henrietta, 92 4th Place	59	20
THOMAS, Francis A., 19 Sterling Pl.	35	19
TICHENOR, Harrison, 516 Greene Av.	64	18
VOTEY, David W., 144 Frost St.	68	19
WICKS, W. W., St. George Hotel	80	19
WIEDENBACH, Anna, 66 Freeman	12	18
WHITE, Irving E., 19 Prescott Place	42	16
WATERS, C., Kings Co. Almshouse	62	13
ZEIPLEY, Charles, Rochester and East New York Avs.	40	18

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St.; 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.; 53 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St.; 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex.; 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities
Orders Executed for Bonds and Stocks for cash or on margin.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,440 Broadway, near 40th St.
32 Broadway.
Phila.: Drexel Bldg., 5th and Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth,
George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIÈRE, 2d V.-Prest: WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arizona & Utah Railway Company will be held at the company's office, No. 31 Nassau Street, March 14, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Stock transfer books closed March 3d, reopened March 17th, 1900.
New York, Feb. 21, 1900.
CHAS. E. MORRIS, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 15, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung for the election of Trustees for the next year, and all other business, will take place on Monday, March 12, 1900, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the undersigned, 150 West 59th Street.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Standard Steamship Owners, Builders, and Underwriters' Association, Limited, for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at 16 Exchange Place, New York City, on Monday, March 12th, 1900, at 2 P. M.
JAMES W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
19 Liberty Street, New York, Feby. 15th, 1900.
The annual election of the Board of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Liberty St., on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
Polls open 12 M. and close 1 P. M.
A. E. MILLER, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICES, 11 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK. | WORKS AND LABORATORY, 121 WEST 89TH ST., - N. Y.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10.00 EACH.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
NO BONDS OR PREFERRED STOCK.

Officers.
CHARLES E. TRIPLER ....President
J. B. M. GROSVENOR ......Vice President
HENRY A. KIRKHAM ....Treasurer
JEROME B. LANDFIELD, JR....Secretary

Directors.
Charles E. Tripler .40 West 77th St., N. Y.
J. B. M. Grosvenor ....66 Beaver St., N. Y.
John M. Hoen ....11 Broadway, N. Y.
William A. Vincent, Rookery Bldg., Chicago
John P. Jones, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.
Frank J. Cannon.

Transfer Agents.
International Banking & Trust Co., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Patent Solicitors.
H. A. West ....31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Kerr, Page & Cooper, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
W. A. Bartlett ....Washington, D. C.

Counsel.
Olney & Comstock....31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley, Rookery Bldg., Chicago.

Hudson Maxim, Henry G. Catlin, ...Consulting Engineers

The Tripler Liquid Air Company absolutely controls all the inventions, rights, and appliances of Charles E. Tripler for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air. The priority and value of these rights constitute **A MONOPOLY OF THE FIELD**, since no other patents of practical utility have ever been granted.

The Company has a factory in operation in New York City, where Liquid Air is being manufactured in commercial quantities, and it is being used daily in leading Hospitals and for Motive Power.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Prof. Tripler's discovery—liquid air—has therefore passed the experimental stage, and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

Charles E. Tripler, President of this Company, is the inventor of the only practical devices for the production and utilization of liquid air on a commercial scale. He is not connected, directly or indirectly, with any other company, and is to liquid air what Thomas A. Edison is to electricity.

PRACTICAL USES.

The cost of refrigeration in the United States is estimated at **over $150,000,000 annually**; by the use of liquid air a saving of over one-half is assured.

As a simple instance, in the shipment of fruit from California, 55 gallons (500 lb.) of liquid air per car will do the work of 5 tons of ice, with dry air instead of moist air, and will save more than $130 per car in ice and its freight.

This means over a million dollars profit annually, and is but a very small fraction of the immense refrigeration and cold storage business of the country, as well as that of ocean steamships.

For motive power on land and sea, liquid air will produced as great a percentage of saving and relatively greater profits than for refrigeration.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The Directors now offer to investors one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of stock at Five Dollars ($5.00) per share for the purpose of enlarging and equipping our present overburdened plant.

This is the first and only stock of this company which has ever been offered for sale to the public. The stock is full paid and non-assessable, and the stockholders are free from all liability.

The holders of stock in this, the parent company, will share in the profits resulting from the operations of the various foreign or local sub-companies, a large portion of the stock of which will be held by this company.

ITS PROSPECTS.

Good financiers believe that this stock will soon have a cash value of many times its present price; and that the earning and dividend paying capacity of this enterprise will be equal to that of the greatest discoveries heretofore given to the world.

The personnel of the Directory assures an efficient and economical management.

Address orders for stock or requests for information to

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR COMPANY, 11 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
Ordinary General Meeting of the 13th March, 1900.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
In accordance with Article 58 of the Articles of Association, the shareholders are convened to a General Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 13th of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.
The objects of the meeting are:
I. The reading of the report of the cashier of the bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations terminating on December 31st, 1899.
II. Distribution of profits.
III. Report of the Board on the approval of the reforms in the statutes of the bank, by the Finance Department.
IV. The nomination of nine proprietary Directors, five of the Local Board and four of the New York Board, according to the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the new statutes of the bank.
V. Nomination of five supplemental Directors, three of the Local Board and two of the New York Board, in accordance with the aforesaid articles.
VI. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants, and two supplemental for the business of the present year, as provided for in Section 3, Article 63, of the statutes.
VII. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental according to Section 4, Article 63.
VIII. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.
In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares at the offices of the Bank in this city, No. 11 Calle de Cadena, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th March, instant; in New York, at the Agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London at the Agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.
Mexico. The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
New York, February 10, 1900.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York is called, and will be held, at its banking office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:
(1) To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to $10,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each, to be used for the purpose of acquiring the assets and business of the National Union Bank of New York, as proposed in the Directors' Circular of January 20.
(2) To provide that the number of the Board of Directors shall be not less than nine nor more than nineteen, as from time to time the By-Laws may prescribe.
This meeting has been called, and this notice is given, by order of the Board of Directors, and upon the written requisition of more than 1,000 shareholders of the Bank, holding in the aggregate more than two-thirds of all the existing shares of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company.
Jackson, Miss., February 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 218½ Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., on Monday, March 19th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine the advisability of increasing the authorized capital stock of the company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS.

International Zinc Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Joplin, Mo., Feb. 19, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company this day have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable March 1st to shareholders of record Feb. 24th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 24th to March 1st.
J. B. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MUTUAL LIFE'S PARIS EXHIBIT.

Results of Mortuary Experience and Insurance Development.

The exhibit of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the Paris Exposition of 1900 has been prepared, and was yesterday shown to the Trustees and their guests in the board room of the company. The exhibit, which will be placed in the United States Publishers' Building of the exposition, consists of charts showing the results of mortuary experience and the development of the scientific principles of life insurance, and includes statistical, historical, pictorial, and geographical charts, prepared from statistics of the mortality experience, financial growth, and business development of the Mutual Life. Luncheon was served to the Trustees and their guests.

President James W. Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who was one of the guests of the Mutual Life, spoke of the courtesy and harmony existing between the two companies, adding, "I could not say that of every one of our rivals."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The business of the Great Western Lloyds of this city has been reinsured in the Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance Company.

The Pacific Surety Company has applied for admission to Georgia.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, at its monthly meeting yesterday, levied an assessment of 2 per cent. on the premium receipts of the companies for the last six months of 1899, for the maintenance of the New York Fire Patrol, and another assessment of 1 per cent. for the general expenses of the board. The premium receipts for the last six months of last year aggregated about $2,700,000. Withers and Mills were elected to membership. A memorial resolution in regard to William M. Randell, Secretary to the Fire Patrol Committee, was also adopted.

The letter to the New York Fire Insurance Exchange from Judge Ernest Hall, as counsel for I. Tanenbaum, Son & Co., in regard to the new requirements as to applications for brokerage licenses, has been referred to the Arbitration Committee of the Exchange.

M. L. Duncan, Superintendent of Agencies of Weed & Kennedy's companies, has gone to Chicago, and several other fire insurance companies may send representatives to that city if the inaction in regard to rates should continue. Mr. Kennedy said yesterday that Mr. Duncan's trip is the usual annual visit. One British manager said yesterday that any decision on his part to send a representative to Chicago within the next few days would be directly related to the present rate situation in that city.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 21	425,644
To date this year	17,688,717
Corresponding date last year	37,118,157

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 21	$2,031,000
To date this year	$85,421,100
Corresponding date last year	$217,806,160

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Am. Linseed	½	Reading	¾
Canada South	½	Read. 1st pf.	1⅜
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Read. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Southern Railway	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	3¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Int. Paper	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
Nat. Steel pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
N. J. Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Pennsylvania	⅝
Am. Tobacco	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	3⅝
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Peoria & East	½
B., R. & P. pf.	1¾	Pullman Co.	1⅝
C., B. & Q.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	1	Rio Grande West	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Third Avenue	2¼
Federal Steel	½	Twin City R. T.	1¾
General Electric	1	Union Bag & Paper	½
Glucose Sugar	¾	U. S. Express	1
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Leather	2⅜
Met. Street Railway	¾	Wells-Fargo Exp.	½
M. W. S. El., C., pf.	2	Wis. Cent. pf.	½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1	C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	3	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1¾
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s.	2	Ore. S. L. con. 5s.	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3½
Met. El. 1st 6s.	1	Stand. R. & T., inc.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

"Evening up" processes over the holiday contributed some features to yesterday's security market; but the rule was dullness. Commission house transactions were unimportant; the public is evidently not yet persuaded that times are ripe for activity.

The holiday of to-day will extend probably in all practical ways through the remainder of the week.

Two or three stocks cut conspicuous figures, but the list as a whole was uninteresting in its wearied movements. Europe sold some stocks, largely such as have lately been bought "for a turn." Important operators here seemed to be altogether idle.

In the business news of the day there was nothing unfavorable.

Some new bear fables had circulation. Chicago "special dispatches" are abundant again, and they make free and easy use of "points" intended to be influential against market values. People's Gas of Chicago was knocked down by traders whose ammunition was such irresponsible stuff.

Third Avenue Street Railway affairs were again conspicuously paraded. The stock fluctuated mildly compared with the wonderful output of fancy which mushroom syndicates supply.

LEATHER'S SHARP DECLINE.

Leather Trust common stock, which lately has been dull and listless, yesterday afternoon surprised the Street by becoming suddenly active—though not in a way in the least pleasing to those people who are long of the stock. Instead of advancing, as many in the Street have been confidently predicting would be the case once the stock moved at all, the quotation sharply declined nearly 3 full points, from 16¼ to 13⅝, with the closing price at 13¾—a net loss for the day of 2⅜ points.

The Street was at a loss to explain with any certainty the break, nor did inquiry among those people who are generally credited with knowledge on the subject of the company's affairs throw any light on the subject. The annual meeting of the company is to be held on Wednesday next, and the statement was made that the developments at the meeting would not be as favorable as the public lately has been led to believe. This, however, was said to have no foundation in fact; though those who denied the statement were not prepared to offer information as to what the actual developments would be.

Among the traders the theory for the decline is that some of the large interests in the stock withdrew their support for the time being, either because they had other matters to attend to, or for the reason that they wished to buy in more of the stock at lower prices.

PEOPLE'S GAS AGAIN WEAK.

People's Gas was conspicuous yesterday for its weakness, breaking below par in the afternoon and closing at a net decline of over 3½ points.

Many reasons for the decline were given, all of them coming from Chicago. One was that a bill is to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature to tax the company 3 per cent. additional to what it already pays. Another was to the effect that the company will meet with a good deal of trouble from the Ogden people, backed by Standard Oil interests; while a third had it that the City of Chicago intended to operate its own electric light plan by drainage canal power, and in so far as possible dispense with gas.

The statement made several days ago that it was now costing the People's Gas Company 18 cents more per thousand feet to manufacture gas, while the price of the gas itself remained the same, was repeated. Chicago brokers were yesterday among the sellers of the stock.

COAL STOCKS STRONG.

The general strength of the coal stocks—bituminous and anthracite—was marked yesterday. In the anthracite roads, Reading first preferred advanced 1⅜, the second preferred ⅝, and the common ¾; while Jersey Central and Lackawanna bettered themselves each a half.

In the soft coal roads Norfolk and Western and Wheeling and Lake Erie were exceptionally strong. A new high price for Norfolk common was made on trading of some 36,000 shares, the quotation going as high as 32¾, while the preferred advanced to 75. The buying was very good, and was said again to come from houses identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Wheeling and Lake Erie issues were also conspicuously strong. Western houses being reported as buyers. The common stock advanced ¼, the first preferred 1¼, and the second preferred ⅝.

PACIFIC MAIL'S MOVEMENT.

Pacific Mail continued firm yesterday, on what was generally supposed to be short covering. The Street heard no definite news from Washington in respect to the Ship Subsidy bill, in the early day the rumor being that there was a strong possibility of a favorable report on the measure, while later it was said matters did not look so favorable. It is openly stated, however, that some of the reports were put out for stock-jobbing purposes.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD COMPANY.

It is announced that the holders of over 99⅝ per cent. of the stock of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company have now accepted the offer of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for the conversion of their stock. The fractional lots making up the balance are nearly all pledged to be deposited after slight necessary delay.

HOW TOBACCO STOCKS FARED.

The tobacco stocks were weak yesterday notwithstanding the favorable trade developments. Continental Tobacco, indeed, declined in the face of the declaration of the regular 1¾ per cent. quarterly dividend on the preferred, that issue falling off ¾, while the common lost a full point. It is said that the company's recent advance in the price of tobacco will signify an increase in yearly net earnings of $1,500,000.

Further talk of an increased dividend on American Tobacco was heard.

BIG FOUR'S EARNINGS.

There was little trading in Big Four stock yesterday, and no change in the quotation, though earnings for the second week of February showed an increase of more than $66,000 as compared with the same week a year ago. Since July 1 the total earnings have been $10,531,600, and the increase $1,215,300.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

All the local traction stocks shared in the weakness of Third Avenue yesterday, Brooklyn Rapid Transit losing ⅝, Manhattan ⅜, and Metropolitan ¾. There was absolutely no news concerning any of the properties.

MONEY AND THE OUTLOOK.

Call money was again in plentiful supply yesterday, and not a few loans were made as low as 1½ per cent., though most of the day 2 per cent. was gotten. The belief, however, is that higher rates may now be expected at any time.

Vice President Hepburn of the Chase National Bank says: "I think that rates are stiffening already, and that in a short time they will work higher and to their normal condition."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Among the roads of the South which are showing phenomenal gains in earnings, the Southern Railway stands prominent. Its growth in the last few years has been by leaps and bounds. It has been operated at a full ratio of expenses to earnings, the proportion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, having been 69.35 per cent.; in 1898, 68.74 per cent.; in 1899, 68.45 per cent., and in the first six months of the current fiscal year, 66.69 per cent. The company has expended large sums for the physical improvement of its property and the results of such a policy will go far to offset the advance in the cost of railroad supplies and material made in the latter part of last year. Travelers over the Southern Railway lines this year have noticed the large improvement in roadbed and equipment which has taken place in the last few years.

The expansion of net earnings in the last three years has been striking. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the Southern Railway Company's net earnings reached the sum of $7,997,331, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of 21.28 per cent. and an increase of 36.80 per cent. over the 1897 fiscal year. On top of these immense gains, the net earnings of the company from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1899, (the first half of the new fiscal year,) showed a gain over the corresponding six months of the preceding year of 14.60 per cent. The gross earnings of the company from July 1, 1899, to Feb. 14, 1900, have increased a shade less than 13 per cent. The net earnings of the company for the first six months of the current fiscal year were $5,397,600. Estimating the total charges and rentals for the year at $6,500,000 (which allows for a possible increase in charges over the 1899 fiscal year of nearly $300,000,) it will be seen that the company came within $1,102,400 of earnings in six months, the charges for the twelve months. As "other income" last year was $328,470, it is safe to say that the company in seven months (July 1 to Jan. 31, 1900) will earn its interest and rentals to June 30 next. The net of the last five months of the fiscal year will be clear for the preferred stock.—New York News Bureau.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"Aside from some sales of Bessemer pig in Pittsburg, aggregating about 20,000 tons, taken by large interests, the pig-iron markets are exceedingly quiet. Buyers of foundry iron all over the country seem determined to await developments until they commit themselves further. The majority seem quite well supplied for a considerable time to come, and they are willing to take their chances beyond that. Under the pressure there has been some weakening of prices, and in isolated instances large producers have named lower figures, particularly for the second half. It is a fact, too, that a few consumers are beginning to ask that deliveries be not pushed.

"The event of the week in steel billets has been the closing of a contract between the leading consuming interest and large steelmakers involving about 75,000 tons of steel for early delivery. Report has it that it is merely a conversion contract. In any case it relieves the pressure which has been exerted on the market lately.

"The sheet consolidation under the auspices of the Moore party secures a very large tonnage to the National Steel Company, rising as it does above 500,000 tons annually. Practically this makes this large producer and its allied interests self-contained, the tonnage of the tin plate, hoop, and steel companies being very large in the aggregate. With some rail tonnage and considerable billet tonnage in addition, the company has its capacity fairly well engaged.

"The formation of the sheet consolidation has had an immediate effect upon prices in the Central West, the territory to which the new consolidation is practically confined, although it does not even there hold undisputed sway as yet.

"The plate trade continues weak. A lot of about 2,000 tons for the Pacific Coast has been placed in Pittsburg, and some figuring is being done for lake shipyards. It is reported that consumers have a good deal of material still due to them on old contracts.

"The reports from the structural mills continue quite encouraging. Our Chicago correspondent notes that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has placed an order for 5,600 tons of bridge work with an Eastern concern.

"Car builders are still coming into the market for material, and have lately placed some notably good orders for axles and special forgings.

"The rail trade is quiet, only small lots of light rails being placed with foreign buyers.

"News from the other side continues encouraging. English furnacemen have lately taken orders for pig iron for Germany for 1901 delivery at present prices.

"Copper has quieted down. Quite recently sales have been made in England at better prices than can be obtained here, when only a few months since lake copper was sold in Germany at considerably below our parity.

"The London tin speculators have given the spot market another twist.

"The spelter market is developing more and more weakness, due largely to the fact that the demand from galvanizers is disappointingly light.

"The tin plate trade is reported to be in excellent condition. One by one the idle plants are resuming work."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Shoe and Leather Bank stock at 102.

Erection of a new cotton mill at Camden, S. C., with a capacity of 10,000, being projected.

Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company to meet in this city on Monday to take action on the preferred stock dividend.

Announcement by the Reorganization Committee of the United States Flour Milling Company that the securities may be deposited with the Metropolitan Trust Company up to the close of Feb. 26.

Recently organized Delaware General Electric Railway, which will do both a freight and passenger business, expected to open up land not hitherto under cultivation because of the lack of facilities to handle the produce.

Addition of Third Avenue Railroad stock to those cleared through the Stock Exchange Clearing House Committee, beginning with contracts due Monday next.

Officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway making an inspection trip over the entire system.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Cotton Exchange had another quiet day yesterday, transactions aggregating some 200,000 bales, and the market closed irregularly, February gaining 7 points net and April losing 3 points, with other quotations varying slightly one way or another from Tuesday's close. The market opened off and a trifle more than recovered its loss.

The indications are that the remarkable bull movement which cotton has recently enjoyed has come to a halt, and that important new data bearing on the crop in this country are likely to be needed before the product will exhibit further sensational developments in either direction. Henry Neill has not withdrawn his large crop estimate. How great a following this estimate still has is a matter for conjecture, though there is no doubt that it has materially decreased in the scramble to cover among Liverpool shorts some days ago. Should the trade prove to be deceived in deeming the crop some 2,000,000 bales shorter than the quantity Mr. Neill puts it at, a slump as startling as the late continued advance might be expected.

Coffee exhibited tendencies to heaviness, which awakened a larger interest among traders than the market has recently commanded. Havre was weak at first, but afterward recovered its loss. The local market opened unchanged to 10 points off, and quite failed to regain Tuesday's prices when Havre cables began to improve. It closed at 5 to 15 points off, and it was freely pointed out that the slump would have been notably worse had Havre failed to advance after its first decline. The sales at call were 4,750 bags yesterday, and the total for the day 37,250 bags. Receipts for the day, 26,000 bags, were doubtless an aid to the bears.

Wheat had a fairly steady day's trading on the Produce Exchange, but it closed weak, May being finally quoted at 74 cents bid. Export sales of wheat were 50,000 bushels only. Corn was firm throughout the day, but went off in the last half hour, chiefly because of Chicago selling. Export sales on this coast were 125,000 bushels. May corn closed at 40⅝ cents bid. Oats were dull and steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 1½@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $177,588,822; balances, $11,180,222; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $385,083.

Money on call in London, 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.84; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87¾@$4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows. Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@20c discount; Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 22½c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—American securities were inactive but had a good undertone today. Prices opened better, improved somewhat, then eased off and remained quiet. The close was dull, with little doing.

Consols for money, 101 1-16; consols for the account, 101⅛; Canadian, 101¼; Erie, 13⅝; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 126¾; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 69; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 21⅝; Louisville, 85; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9¼.

Bar silver steady at 27⅞d per ounce.

Money, 3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 29.70; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.17½.

Rand Mines, 36⅝.

Spanish 4s, 68.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Business was excellent on the Bourse to-day, and there was a general advance. Foreigners were active, with the exception of Spanish 4s. Rio Tintos were firm, but quieter. De Beers were good. Kafirs were higher owing to numerous repurchases. After the close of official business on the Bourse the market on the street became easier owing to realizations. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 20c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 69.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—On the Boerse to-day local shares were dull on realizations in spite of the favorable advices received from London. International securities were maintained. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¾ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Boston continues to manifest a desire for Erie Telephone and White Knob. Erie touched 120 to-day, on what looked to be fairly heavy buying. White Knob was up to 36. The news regarding these stocks is decidedly meagre. Burlington was sold freely. Bell Telephone recovered well from Tuesday's setback, selling above 33. The coppers outside of White Knob were practically untouched, although there was a little trading in Calumet, Montana, and Butte. The gold mining shares continued to act as though they represented anything but a gold mine.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent was still the quoted rate between banks, and New York funds, because of the impending holiday, were heavy, with sales at 17 and 20 cents' discount. Call money is still quoted at from 3½ to 4 per cent., although there are loans still outstanding at 3 per cent. Collateral loans are quoted at from 4@5 per cent. according to names and collateral. In mercantile paper the general run of good names sell at 4½ per cent. There are exceptions at 4 and 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¾	5¼	Old Colony	3½	4
Allouez	2¾	3	O. Dominion	19½	20
Arcadian	16¼	17¼	Osceola	74	75
Arnold	5½	6	Parrot	44½	45
Ash Bed	.50	1	Quincy	140	143
Atlantic	22¼	23	R. Island	4	4½
Baltic	22½	23	Santa Fé	6	6½
B. & Cr. C.	.12½	.17½	Santa Ysabel	2	2¼
Bos. & Mon.	272	274	Shoe	32½	33
Butte & B.	65	68	Tamarack	192	195
C. & Hecla	767	..	Utah Con	30	31
Centennial	18	19	Washington	1¼	1½
Franklin	15	16	White Knob	34	36
Humboldt	..	1	Winona	3	4
Isle Royale	25½	26	Wolverine	41	42
Mohawk	14¼	14¾			

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	240	..	Fitchburg pf.	125½	126
Boston & L.	241	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	111	112
Boston & Me.	199	200	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115	..
Boston & P.	..	300	West End	92½	93
Boston Ele.	120	121			
Boston G. 5s.	80	..			
C. Mass. pf.	60	65			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	333	335	Mex. Tele.	2⅝	2¾
C. Stk. Yds.	134	135	U. S. Oil	18½	19½
Dom. Coal	42	42½	West. Elec.	..	43¾
D. Coal pf.	116	117	W. Elec. pf.	61¼	..
Erie Tel	120	120¼			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—There was a tendency to-day to get out of the rut of stagnation. Pretty much everything improved in a mild way. In the case of Lehigh Valley and the Readings the change was pronounced. Pennsylvania also was up a fraction. Welsbach Light improved from 41 to 42½ on reported large earnings. A similar influence aided the steel shares. Cambria Steel passed 21 and Danville Bessemer recovered to 2½. The official denial of a report that an early call would be made on the stock imparted a better tone to Diamond State Steel. The Directors' statement of earnings also was a good thing. Philadelphia Electric shares and certificates were inclined to harden. Its excellent annual statement added ¾ to the value of Lehigh Navigation. Union Traction got above 38. The bond market was generally higher.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21½	Marsden	9	9¼
Choctaw	33	34	Phila. Trac.	98⅛	98⅝
Con. Tr., P.	28½	28⅞	Union Trac.	37½	37¾
Dan., Bess.	2⅜	2½	Un. G. & I.	153	154
D. S. Steel	5	5⅛	Welsbach Lt.	41	41½
E. Co. of Am.	13	13¼	W. N. Y. & Penn	7⅛	7¼
Lehigh Nav.	47	47⅜			
Lehigh Val.	26	26⅛			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The local list was very quiet, although prices were in the main well held. There was a fair demand for Biscuit common at the opening at 37, and several fifty-share lots changed hands at that price. Tube common improved to 20¼, but closed at 18. Linseed was steady at 15¼ for the common and 59@59¼ for the preferred. Tin Plate common opened at 34½ for 100 shares. Diamond Match went off a point on a light pressure to 125¾@126. Metropolitan Elevated preferred just about held its own at 79.

		High.	Low.	Close.
490	Linseed	15¼	15⅛	15⅜
516	Linseed pf.	59¼	58⅞	59⅛
250	Tin Plate	34½	34⅛	34⅛
30	Chicago Telephone	220	220	220
241	Diamond Match	126	125¾	126
185	Metropolitn Elev. pf.	79	78¾	79
1,100	National Biscuit	37	36⅞	36⅞
100	National Carbon	20	20	20
60	National Carbon pf.	85	85	85
295	Shelby Steel Tube	20¼	18	18
5	South Side Elev.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4	West Chicago	111	111	111

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅞d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅜c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .18½, 500 Best & Belcher at .37, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 500 Cosmos at .01, 500 Comstock bonds at .04, 200 Diablo at .10, 1,000 Golden Age at .01½, 1,000 Little Chief at .18, 100 Potosi at .28, 600 Standard at 2.85@2.90, and 1,000 Utah at .06.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Am. Coal	.55	Potosi	.20
Adams Consol	.12	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.15	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Best & Belcher	.20	Savage	.08
Breece	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.32
Bruns. Consol	.23	Standard	2.80
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Chollar	.15	Union Consol	.20
Crown Point	.05	Utah	.05
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.02½	Argentum Juanita	.19½
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02½	Alamo	.17
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Anaconda	.39
Crescent	.15	Creede & Crip. Cr.	.10
Catalpa	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.18¼
Dunkin	.10	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.50	Golden Fleece	.26
Daly	1.35	Isabella	1.25
Eureka Consol	.14	Mollie Gibson	.23
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.70
Gould & Curry	.10	Pharmacist	.12½
Hale & Norcross	.25	Portland	2.30
Homestake	50.00	Specimen	.09
Horn Silver	1.10	Union	.45
Iron Silver	.60	Work	.34
Julia Consol	.01	Damon	.26
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Elkton	1.20
La Crosse	.14	Findlay	.12½
Leadville Con	.07	Garfield	.16½
Little Chief	.17	Jackpot	.58
Mexican	.18	Pinnacle	.24
Moulton	.30	Tornado	.50
Ontario	.08¼	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	17.25
Ophir	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	15.50
Occidental	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	15.25
Plymouth	.13	Grey Forge	15.00
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

10 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 409⅞.
50 shares United States Flour Milling Company, common, $100 each, 5.
45 shares Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad, common, $100 each, $1 per share.
10 shares Liberty Silk Company, 8 per cent. preferred, $100 each, 85.
5 shares Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 70.
$3,000 Rochester Gas and Electric Company 5 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, registered, due 1912, 107⅞.
$5,000 Metropolitan Street Railway Company general mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds, registered, due 1997, 117¼.
3 shares Home Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 351.
3 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,425.
10 shares Union Pacific Railroad common, $100 each, 50¼.
500 shares Erie Railroad common, $100 each, 12⅛.
$1,000 the German Liederkranz of New York first mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds, due November, 1917, redeemable 1912, $100 each, 100.
20 shares Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 63⅝.
200 shares Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company common, $100 each, 20⅝.
100 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, $100 each, 29⅝.
100 shares Southern Railway Company common, $100 each, 12½.
160 shares American Spirits Manufacturing Company common, $100 each, 3¼.
40 shares American Spirits Manufacturing Company preferred, $100 each, 16½.
200 shares Wabash Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 20⅝.
50 shares National Lead Company preferred, $100 each, 106.
50 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company common, $100 each, 160⅝.
150 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, $100 each, 124.
100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each, 134⅝.
$1,000 American Spirits Manufacturing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due 1915, 82.
$6,000 Knoxville Water Company 6 per cent. bonds, due July, 1912, 95.
25 shares American Grocery Company first preferred, $100 each, $29 lot.
40 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 180.
100 shares National Citizens' bank, $25 each, 145¼.
30 shares Twenty-third Street Railway Company, $100 each, 402.
100 shares Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 120.
150 shares Manhattan Trust Company, $30 each, 376.
25 shares The Audit Company of New York preferred, $100 each, 176.
10 shares Liberty Silk Company, 8 per cent. preferred, $100 each, 85
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 358½.
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 357¼.
$3,000 Niagara Falls Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1932, 107.
5 shares City Trust Company, $100 each, 335¼.
15 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 152.
29 shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company, $100 each, 126¼.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1921, 114½.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 165.
1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 65¼.
$10,000 Western Carolina Bank, Asheville, N. C., 5 per cent. receiver's certificates, dated Jan. 1, 1898, payable three years after date, 28 per cent. paid, 9½.
$9,000 Crystal Water Company of Edgewater first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, 60.
$10,000 Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $100 lot.
$1,000 Lotos Club of New York 6 per cent. bonds, due 1902, $500 each, 92.
6 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 130⅝.
6 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 88.
8 shares Trenton Potteries Company preferred, $100 each, 48.
6 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 425.

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse.

It was reported yesterday that Jacob L. Greene, Vice President Dunham of the Travelers' Life Insurance Company, and President Browne of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, all representing insurance interests at Hartford, Conn., holding bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, on which interest has been defaulted, have been appointed a committee to act in behalf of the aforesaid Connecticut holders of bonds, and will come on to this city to consult with the local bondholders' protective committee as to the best steps to be taken. Vice President Turnbull of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee for the bonds, said yesterday that he had heard that they intended to come on, but that they had not appeared thus far. He added that the local committee now controls a majority of the bonds, the total issue being $17,000,000. The stockholders of the company hold their annual meeting next week.

Stock Exchange Memberships.

Three new members have been elected to the Stock Exchange: Herbert A. Scheftel, Henry S. Glazier of Herzog & Glazier, and George C. Bloomer of Washington. They succeed Thomas S. Holmes, Albert Kelley, and Shepherd Knapp.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statement of the First National Bank of Milwaukee will be found in another column.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was without particular feature, and few changes of importance resulted from the day's transactions. Prices moved irregularly—some disposition to sell resulting in a number of fractional declines, while some issues showed advances over Tuesday's bids, which in a few cases were substantial. The market was most active at the opening, but the early life soon gave place to dullness, and during most of the day very little business was transacted. Commission business was light, and as a rule traders took little part in the market. As on the first days of the week, the greater part of the day's trading was in two or three issues, and most of the list was a good deal neglected. Except in National Tube and a few other issues, trading was limited to a few hundred shares.

NATIONAL TUBE was again very active, and at the close showed further advances in both the common and preferred stocks. For some time past there has been relatively little trading in the preferred stock, which has also moved much less sharply than the common. One reason for the smaller demand for the preferred stock seems to be that the status of that issue in the matter of dividends has been generally known, whereas the earnings on the common stock was much more a matter of speculation. The company's statement of earnings issued Tuesday showing net earnings over the dividend on the preferred stock of more than $1,000,000 a month was even more favorable than expected, and served to increase the demand for the common stock. This issue yesterday sold up to 54¼, and after some fluctuation ended the day at 53⅝ bid, a net gain of half a point. Transactions amounted to several thousand shares. A net gain of a quarter of a point was recorded in the preferred stock, which closed at 93½ bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of only 200 or 300 shares in each issue. Sales of the common stock were made from 8⅛ to 8⅜, and the preferred stock changed hands at 29½. The former gained an eighth of a point, closing at 8⅛ bid, while the preferred stock ended the day at 29½ bid, a net loss of a quarter of a point.

NATIONAL SALT common was in good demand, but transactions were light. It sold at 49 and closed at 48½ bid, a net gain of one point.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was weak. On sales of about 500 shares it sold off to 8⅛, closing at 8 bid. None of the transportation stocks has been in demand of late, and they have been dull and weak. All of these companies hold their annual meetings early in April, and it is thought that at that time reports of the condition of the several companies will be given to the stockholders, and which will answer the present inquiries as to the amount of business the transportation companies are doing.

NORTH JERSEY STREET RAILWAY sold to the extent of 500 shares, from 28 down to 27. This is the lowest figure at which this stock has sold this year. It was reached once before early in January on the sale of a large block of the stock. It recovered fractionally from the lowest and closed at 27¼ bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE sold up to 7, where several hundred shares changed hands. It ended the day with a quarter of a point gain, at 6¾ bid.

NASSAU ELECTRIC 4s advanced to and closed at 95 bid, a gain of 2½ points. No sales of the bonds were reported.

ST. LOUIS suscriptions were in much larger demand than for several days, and made a net gain of nearly two points. They closed at 116¼ bid, against 114½ bid on Tuesday.

STANDARD OIL sold in small lots, from 530 to 532 and back to 530. It closed at 530 bid, a net loss of two points.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, on transactions in about 500 shares, sold from 94 down to 93½. It showed no change for the day, closing at 93 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	25	26½
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97	97½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	27¼	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf	74½	77
American Bicycle	14	15½
American Bicycle pf	44	46
American Bicycle bonds	..	100½
American Chicle	54½	58
American Chicle pf	80	86
American Woolen	22⅝	23
American Woolen pf	81	82
Cast-Iron Pipe	8½	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	45⅝	46¼
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	11	13
Distilling Company of America	8⅛	8½
Distilling Company of America pf	29½	30
Empire Steel	20	23
Empire Steel pf	60	63
Electric Axle Light & Power	3⅜	4¼
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	..	35
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf	58	59¼
International Pump	16½	17½
International Pump pf	64	65
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	..	29
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	50	53
National Salt	48½	50
National Salt pf	77	80
National Tube	53⅝	53⅞
National Tube pf	93½	94
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86¼	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	93¾	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	29⅝	30¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	28½	29½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	530	532
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A	1	5½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	93	93½
American Air Power	41	47
Arizona Lead	11½	11⅞
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13
British Columbia Copper	8½	10
California Copper	3⅝	4
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	109½	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	44
Electric Vehicle pf	70	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Carriage	6¾	7¼
Illinois Transportation	2	2½
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City, P. & G. 3s. (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Tiger Gold Mining	38	41
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New York Transportation	8	8¼
New England Transportation	6	6¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22⅝	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	83
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div	116¼	117
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	..	14
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	14	15
Trust Company of America	192	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	27
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	88	89
Nassau Electric 4s	95	..
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28¼
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	110½
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	26
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105⅝	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	..	108
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21⅝	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	24	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	69	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99½	100¼

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	41	45
Cramps' Shipyard	78	79
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf	99	101
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	48	..
Union Typewriter	30	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	109	113

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	103	92	76
2d week Feb	$23,433	$21,703	$22,620
From July 1	767,959	741,537	......
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Feb	87,834	72,425	......
From July 1	3,211,639	2,975,985	......
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week Feb	312,542	245,683	265,430
From July 1	10,599,419	9,316,447	9,050,275
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Feb	47,763	41,921	......
From Jan. 1	314,861	271,749	......

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	15,591,198	13,187,270	13,212,772
Op. expenses	9,344,949	8,068,313	8,165,671
Net earnings	6,246,249	5,118,957	5,044,101
Pro. ex. to gross	59⅞	61⅛	61¾
Other income	658,288	596,525	698,139
Total income	6,904,537	5,715,483	5,742,240
Charges	4,542,158	4,582,749	4,655,623
Balance	2,062,348	1,132,734	1,086,617
Dividend	1,104,453	899,880	899,880
Surplus	957,864	232,854	186,737

The same road reports for January—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	1,303,419	1,092,563	1,055,699
Op. expenses	747,382	682,715	646,409
Net earnings	556,037	499,848	409,290
Pro. ex. to gross	57½	62½	61

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	6,446,695	5,552,704	5,458,187
Op. expenses	3,798,323	3,424,961	3,630,413
Net earnings	2,648,372	2,127,743	1,827,774
Pro. ex. to gross	58⅞	61¾	66½
Other income	122,981	77,726	267,476
Total income	2,771,353	2,205,469	2,095,250
Fixed charges	933,010	920,055	942,962
Surplus	1,838,343	1,285,414	1,152,288
For the year—			
Gross earnings	23,613,944	20,753,682	20,297,721
Op. expenses	15,121,652	13,233,129	12,866,975
Net earnings	8,492,292	7,520,553	7,430,746
Pro. ex. to gross	56¾	66⅛	64⅜
Other income	376,051	346,809	395,623
Total income	8,868,343	7,867,362	7,826,369
Charges	3,791,083	3,844,138	4,081,107
Surplus	5,057,260	4,023,224	3,655,262

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for January—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	52,201	41,595	35,962
Op. expenses	36,603	29,840	32,409
Net earnings	15,597	11,755	3,553
Prop. ex. to gross	70¼	71¾	90
Gross, 7 months	377,959	299,896	......
Net, 7 months	134,328	86,082	......

PENNSYLVANIA NORTHWESTERN for the year ended December 31—

	1899.	1898	Increase.
Gross earnings	670,239	598,641	71,598
Op. expenses	409,398	372,972	26,420
Net earnings	260,841	225,669	35,172
Charges	142,062	142,544	*482
Surplus	28,779	83,124	*54,345

*Decrease.

ROCHESTER RAILWAY for the quarter ended December 31—

Gross earnings	222,660	214,563	8,097
Op. expenses	134,459	123,218	11,241
Net earnings	88,201	91,345	*3,144
Other income	2,093	1,743	350
Total income	90,294	93,088	*2,794
Charges	73,911	73,145	766
Surplus	16,383	19,943	*3,560

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.01	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Ardes	.05	.05
Belcher	.21	.20
Best & Belcher	.33	.32
Bullion	.04	.03
Caledonia	.37	.38
Challenge Con	.17	.18
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.71	.75
Con. Cal & Va	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.06
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.20	.19
Occidental Con	.11	.12
Ophir	.53	.53
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.25	.25
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.33	.02
Sierra Nevada	.35	.35
Standard	2.65	2.40
Syndicate	.03	.05
St. Louis	.09	.09
Union Con	.28	.23
Utah Con	.11	.19
Yellow Jacket	.16	.17
Silver Bars	.59¼	.59⅝
Mexican Dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37¾	38¼	38	38¼
Alamo	17	17½	16	17¼
Anaconda	44¼	45	41½	42¼
Anchoria	90	94	90	94
Argentum	19½	21	19½	21
Bankers'	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
Battle	34¼	34⅝	33¾	34¼
Blue Bell	12	13	12½	13½
Coin	290	300	285½	300
Columbine	19⅝	20½	19½	20
Consolidated	20⅞	21	20	20¼
Damon	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
Elkton	121	121½	121½	121⅞
El Paso	35⅝	36	33⅝	33⅞
Findlay	13	13½	13¼	13½
Fleece	28	31	28	31
Garfield	16⅞	17	16⅝	17
Gibson	25	28	25	28
Gould	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
Isabella	129	129½	129¼	130
Independence	69	69½	68⅝	69
Jackpot	60	60½	59⅝	60¼
King	100	100½	100	100½
Moon Anchor	65	66	65¼	65½
Matoa	26	30	25	26
National	12	12½	11⅞	12
Ophir	58	60	59	60
Pharmacist Con.	13¼	13½	13	13½
Pinnacle	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25½
Portland	237	240	237	239
Raven	83	83½	83	84
Rawlings	28	30	28	28½
Rosa	75	80	74½	75
Sovereign	12¼	12⅝	13⅛	13¼
Temonj	30	34	30	34
Tornado	55	55¼	55	55½
Union	48⅞	49	48¾	48⅞
Vindicator	158½	160	157	162
Work	34⅝	34½	34	34½
Zenobia	16	19½	..	19½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in February showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,730
Cincinnati, N. Orleans & Texas P.	15,409
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	66,859
Total increase, 3 roads	$83,998
Increase previously reported	1,447,224
Total increase, 47 roads	$1,531,222
Decrease, 1 road previously reported	600
Net increase	$1,530,622

Corn Exchange Bank Merger.

The Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank met yesterday and ratified the proposition to merge with the Home Bank of Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. Vice President Frew of the Corn Exchange Bank has conducted the negotiations, which will result in giving his bank a fifth branch, in a desirable locality. The Corn Exchange stockholders will vote on the matter on March 15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	15¾	410	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	......
63¼	64	400	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
33¾	34	600	American Cotton Oil	34	34¼	34	34	+ ¼
94	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	......
146	148	37	American Express	148	148¼	148	148¼	......
43½	43¾	1,650	American Ice Co.	44	44	43	43½	− ⅝
78	78½	500	American Ice Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1½
59⅛	59⅝	825	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	59	59¼	59	59¼	+ ½
5½	6	200	American Malting Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	......
25⅛	25½	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	41½	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41	41	40¾	41	......
90	90¾	850	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90⅛	90½	90⅛	90½	− ¼
46¼	46½	520	Am. Steel Hoop Co	46¾	46¾	46¼	46½	− ½
84¼	84¾	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	......
58½	58¾	12,930	American Steel & Wire	59	59½	58¼	58¼	− ½
93¼	94	150	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	− ⅝
112⅛	112¼	12,640	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112½	112¾	111⅝	112¼	......
93	96	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93½	93½	93½	93½	......
33½	34	1,335	American Tin Plate	34½	34½	34	34	− ½
108⅝	108¾	21,770	American Tobacco	109½	110¼	108⅝	108¾	− ¾
136	143	10	American Tobacco pf.	143	143	143	143	......
44¾	45	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45½	45½	45	45	− ⅛
20¾	21	2,825	At., T. & S. F.	21	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
63⅜	63½	9,080	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63½	− ¼
62½	62⅝	3,665	Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	......
79½	79¾	2,795	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80	80⅛	79½	79⅝	− ¼
72½	72¾	3,510	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73	73	72½	72⅝	− ⅝
11½	12½	100	Brunswick City	12½	12½	12½	12½	......
96¼	97	400	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	95¾	96½	95¾	96½	−1¾
48¼	49	100	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	+ ½
98¾	98⅞	800	Canadian Pacific	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	− ⅛
29¼	29⅜	3,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅛	− ¼
123¼	123½	3,803	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124	124	123⅜	123⅜	− ⅝
13⅝	13¾	1,000	Chi. Gr. Western	14	14	13¾	13¾	......
76⅞	77	40	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77	77	77	77	......
39⅝	40	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40	40	39½	39¾	− ¼
86½	87½	100	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	......
20⅛	20¼	7,115	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	19	20½	19	20	+1½
52½	52¾	761	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	52	53	52	52¼	+1¼
122¾	122⅞	5,950	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123⅜	123⅜	122½	122⅞	− ¼
160	162	1,150	Chicago & Northw.	161⅞	162	161⅞	162	......
108	108⅛	810	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108½	108½	108⅛	108⅛	− ⅛
10½	11	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	11½	11½	11	11	......
60½	61	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	60¾	61	60	61	......
22	23	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	22½	22½	22½	22½	......
44⅞	45	2,150	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46	46	45	45	− ⅜
125	125½	300	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	125½	125½	125	125	......
5⅜	5⅞	200	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
43¼	44	20	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	......
15¾	16¼	340	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16¼	16¼	16	16	......
191	191¾	610	Consolidated Gas	191½	192	191½	191¾	− ¼
32½	33	1,550	Continental Tobac. Co.	33⅜	33⅜	32½	32½	−1
84	84½	701	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	85½	86	85	85	− ¾
116	117	850	Delaware & Hudson	116½	117	116½	116⅝	......
182½	184	300	Del., Lack. & West.	182¼	184½	182¼	184½	+ ½
20⅛	20¼	1,710	Denver & Rio Grande	20¼	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
72⅝	72¼	1,850	Denver & R. G. pf.	72⅝	72¾	72¼	72⅝	− ⅛
5½	5⅞	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	− ½
15¼	16	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ½
12¾	13	800	Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	......
37⅝	37¾	2,700	Erie 1st pf	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20	200	Erie 2d pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ¼
120	..	950	Erie Tel. & Tel.	119	121½	118⅛	121½	+3¼
47¾	48	320	Evans. & T. H.	48	48	48	48	......
54½	54¾	2,335	Federal Steel	55½	55½	54⅝	54¾	− ½
74	74¾	665	Federal Steel pf	74¾	74⅞	74½	74⅞	+ ⅜
127	128	1,200	General Electric	127¾	127¾	127	127	−1
53	54	150	Glucose Sugar Ref.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	− ¾
100	101	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	......
157½	159	15	Great Northern pf.	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼	......
..	..	2,516	Great Nor. pf., rights.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
34¼	34¾	350	Hocking Valley	34⅞	34¾	34¾	34¾	......
63¼	63¾	1,285	Hocking Valley pf.	64	64⅛	63¾	63¾	− ¼
113¼	113¾	400	Illinois Central	114	114	113½	113½	− ¾
22¼	23	600	International Paper	22¼	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
68	68½	100	International Paper pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	− ¼
13¾	14	975	Iowa Central	14	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
12¾	13	100	K. C., P. & G., 1st in.pd.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	......
84½	85½	440	Lake Erie & West. pf.	84¾	85	84¾	85	......
53	55	200	Long Island	54	54	54	54	......
82¼	82⅜	4,190	Louisville & Nashville.	82½	82½	82⅛	82¼	− ⅛
97⅛	97½	1,410	Manhattan El	97¾	97¾	97⅛	97¼	− ⅜
177¼	177⅞	830	Met. Street Railway	178	178¼	178	178	− ¾
28½	29½	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	28	28	28	28	......
79	79½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	−2
12	12⅛	210	Mexican Central	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
62½	63	300	Minn. & St. Louis	63½	63½	62½	63	......
92	94	10	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	94	94	94	94	......
10¾	11	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	......
33	33⅞	1,550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33¾	+ ⅞
45⅝	46	4,050	Missouri Pacific	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	−1⅛
36½	36¾	25	National Biscuit Co.	37	37	37	37	......
90	94	165	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	−1⅝
24¾	25¼	345	National Lead Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ¼
105¾	106½	100	National Lead Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	− ½
48½	48¾	1,300	National Steel Co.	48¾	49⅛	48¾	48¾	− ¼
96	96½	325	National Steel Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ½
117½	118	840	New Jersey Central	118	118⅛	118	118	+ ½
124	130	200	New York Air Brake	126	127	126	127	+2
133⅜	133⅞	895	New York Central	134½	134½	133½	134	− ¼
131	132½	50	N. Y., Lack. & West.	132½	132½	132½	132½	......
212	217	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	214	214	214	214	......
24⅝	24¾	24,825	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¼	25½	24½	24¾	− ¼
31⅞	32	36,603	Norfolk & Western	31½	32⅜	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅞
74⅜	74½	5,100	Norfolk & West. pf.	74⅛	75	74	74½	+ ¼
53¼	53⅜	1,280	Northern Pacific	53½	53½	53⅜	53⅜	− ⅛
74¼	74½	148	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74½	......
8½	9	60	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	......
50½	52	50	Pacific Coast	51½	51½	51½	51½	......
37	37½	1,885	Pacific Mail	37⅛	37¾	36⅝	37	......
134¼	134¾	5,050	Pennsylvania R. R.	134½	135	134¼	134¼	− ⅝
99	99¼	32,735	People's Gas, Chicago.	102¾	102¾	98¾	99	−3⅝
6	7	300	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	− ½
87¼	87¾	525	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87	87¼	87	87¼	+ ⅜
187	188½	120	Pullman Company	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	−1⅝
18¾	19¼	2,040	Reading	18½	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¾
58⅛	58¼	41,525	Reading 1st pf.	56½	59	56½	58⅛	+1⅜
29¼	29¾	4,860	Reading 2d pf.	29⅛	29¾	29	29½	+ ⅝
23¾	24	760	Republic Iron & Steel.	24	24	23½	23⅝	− ⅜
68½	69	115	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	− ½
48½	50	100	Rio Grande Western	48	48	48	48	− ½
15	16	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	......
10½	10¾	175	St. L. & San F. an.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
35	35¼	125	St.L. & S.F. 2d pf., ex d.	35	35	35	35	+ ⅝
12	12¾	650	St. Louis Southw.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	......
30¼	31	6,220	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31⅛	31⅛	30½	30½	− ½
38⅞	39⅛	7,150	Southern Pacific	39⅛	39¼	38¾	39	......
12⅜	12½	11,210	Southern Railway	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
58¼	58¼	14,722	Southern Railway pf.	57⅞	58⅝	57	58¼	+1¼
7¾	8	25	Standard R. & T.	8	8	8	8	......
99	99¼	1,650	Tenn. Coal & Iron	100¾	100¾	99	99	−1
16⅝	16¾	400	Texas Pacific	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	......
90⅜	91	23,818	Third Avenue	93	94	90½	90½	−2½
61¼	64½	100	Twin City R. T.	64½	64½	64½	64½	−1¾
22⅞	23¼	100	Un. Bag & Paper Co.	23	23	23	23	− ½
50⅜	50½	7,413	Union Pacific	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅜	− ⅛
76¼	76½	1,150	Union Pacific pf.	76½	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜	− ¼
46	48	325	United States Express.	46	46	46	46	−1
13⅝	13¾	34,105	United States Leather.	16¼	16¼	13⅝	13¾	−2⅜
75¼	75½	535	U. S. Leather pf.	75¼	75½	75¼	75½	......
33¾	34	250	United States Rubber.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
95	96	188	U. S. Rubber pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ½
20⅝	21	100	Wabash pf	21	21	21	21	− ¼
123	128	125	Wells-Fargo Express.	123	123	123	123	− ½
83⅝	84	810	Western Union Tel.	84	84	83⅝	84	......
10⅝	10¾	1,730	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	10½	11	10½	10¾	+ ¼
55¼	55⅜	970	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	54½	55½	54½	55¼	+1¼
28⅛	28½	3,850	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	27⅞	28¾	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅝
51	52	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	− ½
Sales		425,644						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	103	..	K. & D. M.	3	4
3s, r., 1918	109½	110	K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
3s, c., 1918	109½	110	Lacl. Gas	75	78
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110	Lac. G. pf.	98	101
4s, c., 1907	115½	116¼	L. E. & W.	21	22
4s, r., 1907	115½	116½	Lake Shore	194	210
4s, r., 1925	134½	135½	Mah. C. R.	150	200
4s, c., 1925	134½	135½	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
5s, r., 1904	113½	114¼	Man. Beach.	7	9
5s, c, 1904	113½	114¼	Md. Coal pf.	70	..
D. C. 3-65s	118	..	Mex. N. cfs.	4	4¼
Adams Exp.	115	117	Mich. Cent.	106	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	16¾	20
Am. Coal	140	150	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	54¾	59
Am. D. Tel.	26½	31	Mob. & Ohio.	42	44
Am. Sp. M.	2½	4	Mor. & Es.	184½	186½
A. S. R. pf.	112	113½	N. Cent. C.	37	40
A. T. P. pf.	82¼	83	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13½
Ann Arbor	16½	18	N. Y., C. & St.L. 1st pf.	74	79
Ann Arb. pf.	44	45½	N. Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf.	34	36
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	North. Am.	14¼	14½
B. Un. Gas.	145	149	P. C. 1st pf.	83	88
B., R. & P.	43	52	P. C. 2d pf.	63	66
B. C. R. & N.	123	..	Penn. Coal.	395	..
Cap. Tract.	91¼	95	P., D. & E.	2	2¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	171½	172¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	80
C., St. P., M. & O.	110	116	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	95
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	170	180	P., F. W. & C.	186	..
C. T. & Tr. pf.	35	36	P. & W. pf.	15	20½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	104	105½	P. Steel Car.	55½	56
C., L. & W. pf.	59	60	Quicksilver	2	2½
Cleve. & P.	184	..	Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
C. C. & I. D.	1⅝	2	Rens. & Sar.	190	..
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	3	R., W. & O.	130	..
Col. Midland	10	10½	R. G. W. pf.	87½	89
Col. M. pf.	26½	27¼	St. J. & G. I.	6	6½
C. & H. C. & I.	17	18½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	..	46½
Com. Cable	155	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	70
Consol. Coal.	50	..	Sil. b. ctfs.	59⅝	60⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16	Sixth Av.	200	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	97	115	T. P. L. Tr.	14⅝	15
Eighth Av.	375	400	Tol. & O. C.	20	25
Ev. & T. H. pf.	91¼	93	T. & O. C. pf.	40	50
H. B. Claflin.	111½	112¾	T. P. & W.	8	..
Homestake	70	75	U. B. & P. pf.	75¾	77½
Ill. C., l. l.	97	102	U. S. F. M.		7
Int. Silver	8¾	9¼	U. S. F. M. pf.	14	20
Iowa C. pf.	50½	51	U. & B. R.	160	..
Joliet & Chi.	175	..	Wabash	6¾	7¼
Kan. & Mich.	13½	14	Wis. Cent.	18	19
K. Ice, Chi.	32	38			
K. I., C., pf.	60	70			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$294,552,323
Gold reserve	224,368,597
Net silver	9,862,264
United States Notes in the Treasury	13,371,451
Treasury notes of 1890	1,905,957
Total receipts this day	2,084,803
Total receipts this month	83,314,807
Total receipts this year	366,120,467
Total expenditures this day	1,870,000
Total expenditures this month	29,590,000
Total expenditures this year	332,525,139
Deposits in National banks	111,465,287
Silver bullion	102,711
National bank notes received for redemption	222,180
Government receipts—	
From customs	1,207,505
Internal revenue	865,604
Miscellaneous	11,692

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,010	Am. Steel & W.	59¼	59¼	58⅝	58⅝
13,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	112⅝	112⅝	111⅛	112⅛
3,060	Am. Tobacco	109⅞	109⅞	108⅛	108½
60	At., T. & S. F.	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
730	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
200	Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
200	Balt. & Ohio	62½	62½	62½	62½
2,740	B'klyn R. Tran.	73	73⅛	72½	72½
40	Ches. & Ohio	29	29¼	29	29¼
2,380	Chi., B. & Q.	124¼	124¼	123¼	123⅜
1,940	Chi., M. & St. P.	123¼	123¼	122½	122⅝
90	Chi., R. I. & P.	108⅜	108⅜	108¼	108¼
100	Col. Fuel & Iron.	45½	45½	45½	45½
830	Cont. Tobacco	33⅜	33⅜	32	32¼
550	Federal Steel	55½	55½	54¼	55
60	Glucose Sugar	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
100	Int. Paper	23	23	23	23
330	Louis. & Nash.	82⅜	82⅜	82	82¼
770	Manhattan	97⅝	98	97¼	97⅝
20	Mo., K. & P. pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
160	Mo. Pacific	46⅜	46⅜	46¼	46¼
170	N. Y., Ont. & W.	25⅛	25¼	24⅞	25
1,130	Norf. & West.	31	32¼	31¼	32¼
50	Nor. Pacific	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
210	Pacific Mail	37	37⅞	37	37⅞
10,070	People's Gas	101⅜	101⅜	98⅜	99
420	Reading	18⅞	19⅜	18⅞	19
4,130	Reading 1st pf.	56⅛	58⅝	56⅛	58
400	Reading 2d pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
10	Rep. I. & Steel	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
80	Southern Pacific	39⅜	39⅜	38⅞	39
870	Southern Ry.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
380	Southern Ry pf.	57⅞	58⅞	57⅞	58⅝
5,120	Third Avenue	95	95⅛	90⅛	90⅞
300	Tenn., C. & I.	99	100⅝	98⅝	99¼
770	Union Pacific	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝
20	Union Pacific pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½
13,700	U. S. Leather	16¼	16¼	13¼	13⅛
10	U. S. Rubber	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
69,190					

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The C. W. Miller Transfer Company of Buffalo; capital, $150,000. Directors—Charles W. Miller, Harry T. Ramsdell, and Leroy P. Kendall of Buffalo.

The Case Brothers Cutlery Company of Little Valley; capital, $30,000. Directors—Joseph Booth, Andrew J. Case, John D. Case, Jean Case, and William R. Case of Little Valley.

The Dale Creamery Association of Dale, Wyoming County; capital, $4,000. Directors—John Jones, R. D. Choate, P. M. Mollision, Artemas Shattuck, and Charles D. Thomas of Dale.

The Royal Furnace Improvement Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alexander Bernheimer, Benjamin Gomprecht, Joseph Oppenheimer, Jacob Samack, and Walter Wolf of New York City.

The Mohawk Valley Canning Company of the town of Western, Oneida County; capital, $10,000. Directors—William F. Pillsner, David W. Pillsner, Sarah S. P. Owen of Westernville; Johnson Pillsner of Delta, Ohio, and R. M. Pillsner and Franklin F. Pillsner of Akron, Ohio.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 21.—The Electrical Development Company of Wilmington, which purposes to deal in electrical and other vehicles, was incorporated at Dover to-day; capital, $200,000.

Commissioner Peck Sails for Paris.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, sailed yesterday on the St. Louis. He was accompanied by Mrs. Peck, Miss Aline Peck, his daughter, and his son, Spaulding Peck. Others connected with the United States Commission who sailed on the St. Louis are Charles H. Simms, Assistant Director of Liberal Arts, and Mrs. Simms; John H. McGibbons, Director of Exploitation, and Mrs. McGibbons, and M. H. Hulbert, Director af Varied Industries.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup. 1907.	
25,000	116
U S 4s, reg. 1925.	
15,000	135
U S 5s, registered.	
1,000	113½
Adams Express 4s.	
500	104½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s.	
4,000	92¾
9,000	93
2,000	92⅞
5,000	93
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s.	
10,000	100⅜
31,000	100½
8,000	100⅜
21,000	100⅜
2,000	100⅜
15,000	100½
500	100⅜
3,000	100⅜
1,000	100¼
500	100½
16,000	100¼
2,000	100½
16,000	100¼
Adjustment 4s.	
20,000	82¾
32,000	82½
10,000	82¼
18,000	82
1,000	82½
5,000	82¼
Balt & Ohio 4s.	
10,000	100½
500	100⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s.	
20,000	95
35,000	94⅝
Balt & Ohio, South Div. 3½s.	
5,000	89½
5,000	89⅝
5,000	89⅛
20,000	89
10,000	89¼
5,000	89⅛
5,000	89¼
Broadway & 7th Ave 1st con 5s.	
3,000	120½
2,000	121
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.	
1,000	116
Brooklyn W & W H 5s.	
10,000	74
Cent of Georgia con 5s.	
15,000	89
Cent of Georgia 1st inc.	
2,000	33½
Cent Pacific gtd 4s.	
26,000	98½
2,000	98⅜
Cent Pacific gtd 3½s.	
2,000	83½
1,000	83¼
10,000	83⅜
25,000	83¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s.	
4,000	98½
8,000	98⅜
10,000	98¼
8,000	98⅛
Chic, Bur & Quin con 7s.	
5,000	112½
Chic, Bur & Q conv 5s.	
2,000	123½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Illinois Div, 3½s.	
1,000	104
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext, 4s.	
10,000	111⅝
Chic, Ind & Louisville refunding 5s.	
1,000	102
Refunding 6s.	
4,000	114
Chic, Mil & St Paul, C & P W Div, 5s.	
5,000	120⅛
5,000s20F	120⅛
Chic, St P, M & O 6s.	
15,000	135
Chic Term Tran 4s.	
8,000	92½
Clev, Colum, Chic & St Louis gen 4s.	
3,000	95½
Col Midland 1st 4s.	
1,000	73¾
Col Midland 1st 2-4s.	
1,000	[illegible]
Den & Rio Gd con 4s.	
10,000	98½
Des Moines Union 1st.	
1,000	109
Det, Mich & M l g 3½s.	
10,000	27¾
35,000s3	26
10,000	27
Erie 1st con 4s.	
5,000	89½
Erie 1st gen 4s.	
1,000	71¼
5,000	71
Ft Worth & D C 1st.	
4,000	71½
Gal Har & San An, Mex & P Div 5s.	
8,000	101½
Gila, V G & N 1st 5s.	
18,000c	110
Hou & Tex C con 6s.	
20,000	113
Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s.	
7,000	93
Kan C, P & Gulf 1st Trust Co certfs.	
13,000	72¾
20,000	72⅝
5,000	72½
Laclede Gas Light of St Louis 1st 5s.	
4,000	109
Louisville & Nashville coll trust 4s.	
15,000	98½
Manhattan con 4s.	
5,000	104
Metropolitan Elev 1st.	
3,000	115
Metropolitan St gen 5s.	
8,000	117½
Mexican Cent 1st inc.	
1,000	25½
Mex Intern con 4s.	
10,000	87¼
Mich Cent con 7s.	
3,000	109¼
Mo Pacific 1st col 5s.	
10,000	91⅞
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s.	
18,000	87
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s.	
1,000	91⅝
2,000	91½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 4s.	
14,000	65½
3,000	65¾
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s.	
5,000	109
N Y Cent & Hud River 1st 7s.	
15,000	110¼
Deb 5s, 1884-1894.	
16,000	108
Lake Shore col 3½s.	
37,000	97
N Y, Chic & St L 4s.	
2,000	108
N Y Gas & Elec L, H & Power pur my 4s.	
5,000	92⅞
7,000	92¾
5,000	92⅝
4,000	92¾
N Y, Susq & Western 1st refunding 5s.	
4,000	108¼
N Y, Susq & Western gen 5s.	
2,000	94
Norfolk & Westn con 4s.	
37,000	94½
9,000	94⅜
20,000	95
10,000	95¼
500	95½
5,000	95¼
5,000	95⅛
Northern Pacific gen 3s.	
1,000	66½
500	67
2,000	66½
9,000	66⅜
10,000	66½
10,000	66⅜
500	66½
1,000	66⅜
Northern Pacific 4s.	
10,000	103⅞
5,000	103¾
Oregon R & N con 4s.	
1,000	101¼
Oregon S Line 1st 6s.	
1,000	127¼
1,000	127½
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s.	
9,000	115
Peo & Eastern inc 4s.	
5,000	28¼
5,000	29
Reading gen 4s.	
21,000	85¼
5,000	85
10,000	85¼
3,000	85⅜
30,000	85¼
6,000	85
Rio Grand Wn 1st 4s.	
32,000	97½
9,000	97⅜
6,000	97¾
10,000	97⅞
Rochester & Pitts con 6s.	
10,000	124⅞
St Louis & Ir Mt gen 5s.	
5,000	111¼
3,000	111
2,000	111⅛
3,000	111
5,000	111⅛
St L, Ir Mt & South 4s.	
10,000	80½
3,000	80⅝
12,000	81
1,000	81¼
St L Southwest 1st 4s.	
20,000	90½
St L Southwest 2d 4s.	
5,000	61¼
8,000	61¼
10,000	61¼
22,000	61⅛
5,000	61⅜
5,000	61¼
4,000	61
16,000	61¼
16,000	61⅜
10,000	61⅛
1,000	61⅜
20,000	61¼
52,000	61
7,000	61¼
20,000	61
St P & Sioux City 1st.	
3,000	130¼
San Ant & Ar P 4s.	
1,000	78½
Southern Pacific 4s.	
5,000	83¾
10,000s3	83¾
5,000	83⅞
3,000	83⅝
2,000	83⅝
26,000	83¾
So Pacific Cal con 5s, stamped.	
18,000	107⅝
South Car & Ga 1st 5s.	
1,000	104½
Southern Railway 1st 5s.	
10,000	108
4,000	107⅞
Standard R & T 6s.	
3,000	78
Standard R & T inc.	
10,000	19
Texas & N O con 5s.	
10,000	103¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s.	
25,000	114
Union Pacific 1st 4s.	
1,000	104½
9,000	104⅝
2,000	104½
3,000c	104½
7,000	104⅜
Wabash 1st 5s.	
2,000	117½
Wabash 2d 5s.	
2,000	98¾
Wabash deb, Series B.	
15,000	37½
1,000	37¼
35,000	37⅜
5,000	37⅝
55,000	37¼
15,000	37⅛
West Shore guartd 4s. registered.	
500	112
West N Y & Pa inc 5s.	
100,000	29
100,000	28¾
West U Tel col trust 5s.	
2,000	113½
Wilk & East 1st 5s.	
5,000	104½
Wisconsin Cent 1st 4s.	
2,000	90⅝
Total	$2,051,000

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW LEASE OF CHICAGO TERMINALS.

Baltimore and Ohio Making Arrangements for Increased Facilities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Negotiations, which have been in progress for some time, have been concluded practically whereby the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad secures a lease for a term of ninety-nine years of the terminal facilities of the Chicago Terminal and Transfer Company, which were given up some time ago by the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

At present the Baltimore and Ohio is using the terminal company's tracks for passenger terminals and for freight facilities on the west side of the Chicago River. If the pending arrangement is concluded the Baltimore and Ohio will secure control of freight facilities and dockage on the east side of the river, which will give that company terminals in Chicago, enabling it to handle lake freights more extensively than heretofore.

THE FITCHBURG LEASE IN COURT.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Hears a Bill for an Injunction.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Knowlton heard the bill in equity brought by the Central Massachusetts Railroad Company against the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, and others, upon an application by the plaintiff for a temporary injunction to restrain the Boston and Maine Railroad Company from leasing the Fitchburg Railroad, upon the ground that it will be a violation of the plaintiff's lease of its road to the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which is binding upon the Boston and Maine as the successor in control to the lessee.

The defendants object to the granting of an injunction, claiming that there is no occasion for an immediate one and that any lease of the Fitchburg by the Boston and Maine will have to be approved by the Legislature. They further deny the claims of the plaintiff.

Jamaica Approves Reciprocity.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 21.—The reciprocal convention with the United States was approved by the Legislature to-day. Only the official members were present. The people's representatives refuse to take part in the deliberations until Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, withdraws his obnoxious nominees.

Seaboard Consolidation Rumors.

The presence of J. S. Williams, President of the Seaboard system, in this city yesterday gave rise to rumors to the effect that at a conference reported to have been held late yesterday afternoon with the representatives of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, a settlement of the question of thetrust company's loan had been reached. It was learned, however, that no such definite action was taken. Both Mr. Williams and officers of the trust company denied that the Seaboard consolidation had been considered at the meeting, which was said to have been simply a meeting of Directors of the Georgia and Alabama Railroad. Mr. Williams, who returned to Richmond last night, said that the consolidation was proceeding to the entire satisfaction of the syndicate's interests.

TO ENJOIN FLOUR TRUST

Mrs. Ora M. Jewell Opposes the Transfer of Her Stock.

Demands Return of Hecker-Jones-Jewell Securities—May Prevent Reorganization.

An action which may defeat the attempt to reorganize the so-called Flour Trust was brought before Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by Ora M. Jewell, one of the bondholders and stockholders of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, to break the trust agreement, which she signed, and for a surrender to her of her shares and bonds of the company, which she turned over to the Franklin Trust Company, the Trustee for the trust. These shares and bonds are now in the hands of the Central Trust Company, Trustee for the new scheme of reorganization.

The suit is brought against Thomas A. McIntyre, the Franklin Trust Company, the United States Flour Milling Company, George H. Southard, William A. Nash, C. Gerhard Moller, the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, and the Central Trust Company to enjoin the defendants from transferring the plaintiff's shares of preferred and common stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, and also her bonds of that company to any persons or company organizing the Flour Trust. The suit came before Justice Dickey yesterday on a motion by Miller, Decker & Miller, counsel for the plaintiff, for an injunction pending the action. The proceeding was adjourned to next Wednesday by consent of counsel.

Messrs. McIntyre, Moller, Nash, and Southard are said to be promoters of the trust. Mr. Southard is also President of the Franklin Trust Company.

The plaintiff says that on or about Sept. 1, 1898, she was the owner of 340 shares of the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, 250 shares of the common stock, and 22 shares of the mortgage bonds. Upon the representations of the defendants, Messrs. McIntyre, Southard, Nash, Moller, and the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company that a new corporation was to be formed, which was to include a large number of mills and companies, under the name of the United States Flour Milling Company, with a large amount of capital, and that the company was to be organized and ready for complete working by Feb. 1, 1899, she was induced, she says, to sign an agreement prepared for the bondholders and stockholders. In the agreement the capitalization of the combination was given as $12,500,000 in common stock and $12,500,000 in preferred stock.

According to the agreement, the plaintiff says, she deposited her preferred and common stock and bonds with the Franklin Trust Company, and that in September, 1899, supposing that the plan had been fully carried out, and the company organized, she delivered to the trust company her receipts for her preferred stock and bonds and received a corresponding number of shares of the preferred stock and bonds of the United States Flour Milling Company. She says now that the plan was never carried out; that the United States Flour Milling Company has not been able to, and is not now able to, carry on the plan of consolidation. The plaintiff chooses to annul the agreement and demands that the stock and bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, which, it is claimed, are now deposited with the Central Trust Company, be returned to her. The plaintiff says that she is informed that efforts are being made to organize a new company, and she wants the defendants enjoined from transferring her stocks and bonds during the pendency of the action.

SIBERIA NOT A RIVAL.

The United States Sends Flour and Lumber There—An American's Impressions.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—William Mitchell Bunker of San Francisco, who since March last has been traveling in the interest of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, is now in Berlin, on his way to the United States. In the course of his journey in the East he made a close study of the Trans-Siberian Railroad as related to American trade. He said to-day in an interview:

"I found no ground for the fear that Siberia will become a serious competitor in the matter of wheat. The fact is that the wheat in Eastern Siberia is inferior. Even when grown from California seed, it degenerates the first year. Everywhere along the Amoor I found at the landings piles of American flour.

"So far as lumber is concerned, despite the abundance of forests from Vladivostock to the Ural, the trees are small, and most of the lumber comes from Puget Sound. Thus far the railway has benefited the United States more than all Europe combined, with the exception of Russia, as we are supplying rolling stock, lumber, and flour, and the road will continue to benefit the United States more than Europe.

"Russia has a large military force in Siberia and keeps pushing her advantages. The Americans there are well treated. Many of them are engaged in exploring for gold, particularly the seashore deposits."

Mr. Bunker left Berlin this evening for London.

EXTENSIONS TO THE TUNNEL.

Plans for Completing Rapid Transit System to be Taken Up Soon.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners intends to lose no time in preparing for extensions to the tunnel. From what was said yesterday the members, soon after the signing of the contract with Mr. McDonald at 10:30 o'clock Saturday, will take up the discussion of extensions with a view to action in the near future. One of the members of the board, talking of this subject yesterday, said he expects that preparations for new work will be under way in a month's time.

It is understood that the extension that will probably be built first will be from the Post Office to South Ferry. Mr. McDonald, having the contract for the big tunnel, and backed by the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, it is said, will stand the best chance of getting the contract for this extension and those that are to follow. Many of the members of the board are in line with Controller Coler, who is in favor of tunnels to connect the boroughs instead of the proposed bridges.

"If we can succeed in sidetracking the bridge schemes," said a member of the commission, "there will be less difficulty with the question of debt limit, and consequently the people of the city will get their complete system of underground transit so much the sooner."

REMOVAL OF THE SNOW.

Men Seeking Work Disappointed—Number of Loads Carted Off.

As a result of reports that Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle had offered to employ an unlimited number of men to remove snow from the streets a small army of applicants appeared early yesterday morning at the department's depot at East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and First Avenue. There were nearly 150 men in the crowd, only nine of whom obtained anything to do at the depot.

The men formed a procession and marched to Mr. Nagle's home at 6 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, where they remained, blocking up the entire street, until satisfied that he was not in.

Commissioner Nagle later said that the men would have had obtained work had they made application down town.

The department reported last night that 45,000 loads of snow were removed between 7 o'clock yesterday morning and 6 o'clock last night. During the preceding night 14,000 loads were removed, and the total amount removed since the storm was said to be in round numbers 225,000 loads. It was expected that some 10,000 loads would be removed last night and that to-day would see the finish of the contractor's work. More streets than were included in the original programme have been cleaned.

The rain which began to fall last night was greeted with satisfaction by the department officials, as it was hoped that it would finish up the work of snow removal and wash the streets.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

HAIGHT & FREESE

New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 5 to 10 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL."

It is acknowledged an authority by Banks, Exchanges, the Press and Boards of Trade throughout the country and is the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by a banking house.

Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.

Uptown Office, 1132 B'way, nr. 26th St.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 13, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,451,256.01
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		231,078.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,122,835.80
Due from State banks and bankers		116,896.89
Checks and other cash items		62,153.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,665,605.69
Notes of other National banks		22,800.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		262.47
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.,		
Specie	$2,542,341.47	
Legal-tender notes	1,445,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	4,137,341.47
Total		$21,855,487.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		644,153.27
Due to other National banks	$7,137,768.38	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,069,768.99	
Dividends unpaid	731.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,727,793.94	
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00	
Certified checks	672,480.71	
Cashier's checks outstanding	101,946.74	18,711,334.26
Total		$21,855,487.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February, 1900. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest.

JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, } Directors.

MILWAUKEE BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE.

U. S. Depository,
at the close of business Feb. 13th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,850,538.80
Overdrafts		81,100.19
U. S. bonds		700,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		23,750.00
Other bonds		1,402,772.30
Real estate		89,545.64
Furniture and fixtures		11,565.99
Due from Treas. U. S.	$14,400.00	
Due from banks	2,389,825.29	
Cash on hand	1,823,005.85	—4,227,231.14
Total		$16,386,564.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000.00
Surplus		300,000.00
Undivided profits		212,700.93
Circulation		288,000.00
Deposits—		
Individual	$10,822,382.62	
Banks	3,383,929.64	
United States	379,550.87	—14,585,863.13
Total		$16,386,564.06

OFFICERS:

F. G. Bigelow, Pres't. Frank J. Kipp, Cashier.
Wm. Bigelow, V. Pres't. T. E. Camp, Asst. Cash.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly Orders an Investigation of the State Industrial School for Girls.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Assembly passed a resolution to-day for an investigation of the management of the State Industrial School for Girls, on recommendation of the House Committee on the School. Speaker Jones appointed as the investigating committee Messrs. Mungle, Marshall, Wakelee, Meeker, and Abbott.

Mr. Abbott made another effort to get a report from the Judiciary Committee on his resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Chairman Wakelee said the committee would make a report when it got ready. Mr. Abbott then introduced a new resolution, which was tabled.

The House then passed the following House bills: Authorizing the increase of salary of Jersey City school teachers; enabling a husband or wife to convey real estate or personal property directly to each other.

The House adjourned until next Monday night.

The Senate to-day passed these Senate bills: Making it a misdemeanor to sell coal under weight; prohibiting the placing of a misleading label on any goods. The latter was explained as being intended to protect the productions of the Edison Works.

The Senate also passed the House bill incorporating the town of Bloomfield, Essex County, and adjourned until next Monday.

MEAT INSPECTION IN GERMANY.

New Measure Bars the Canned, Corned, and Pickled Product—Restrictions Made More Severe.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Reichstag Commission finished the second reading of the Meat Inspection bill to-day, and the measure, in its new shape, was adopted by all the members of the commission. Generally speaking, the amended form is quite as severe in its application to American meats as was the original form, but the Bundesrath is allowed a certain discretion, which is considered favorable. The main provisions touching American interests are the following:

The importation of canned, corned, and pickled meats, as well as sausages, is prohibited. The importation of hams and bacon is permitted. Fresh meats will only be admitted in whole carcasses. Preserved and prepared meats will only be allowed when concededly harmless. These provisions are to remain in force until 1904, after which there will be greater restriction.

All foreign meats must pass a few prescribed frontier stations, where they will be subject to inspection. The penalties for a violation of the law are more severe than ever before.

The Agrarian press to-night declares itself substantially satisfied with these amendments.

GEN. PHIL KEARNY'S ESTATE.

Part of It Offered for a Park If the Rest Is Purchased.

NEWARK, Feb. 21.—Mme. d'Hauteville, a sister of the late Gen. Phil Kearny, has offered to convey to the Essex County Park Commission a portion of the Kearny estate on Belleville Avenue for park purposes. The offer is conditional upon the commission's acquiring the balance of the property, for which $65,000 is asked.

The property offered is situated at the northeast corner of Belleville and Fourth Avenues and covers about four acres. The old family homestead is situated on it, but the rest of the property is wooded.

Mme. d'Hauteville proposes to give the commission the homestead and five building lots if the commission will buy the other six lots, and on condition that the house shall be preserved in memory of the General.

PHILIPPINE WAR CLOSING

Gen. Bates's Luzon Expedition Will Be the Last Movement.

POLICE TO MAINTAIN ORDER

It Is Believed Gen. Otis Has Issued a Proclamation to Filipinos Outlining His Future Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—According to information received at the War Department from Manila, actual warfare will end with the present expedition of Gen. Bates into the two provinces at the extreme southern part of the Island of Luzon, after which military operations in the Philippines will close.

Afterward there is nothing to do but to undertake to maintain order through a police system. It is said that attention is now being given to that subject, and steps are being taken to form a thoroughly mobile, lightly armed gendarmerie, something on the order of the Canadian mounted police, to cover the islands at all points and conserve the energies of the regular troops.

The arrest of Tagala on the charge of being a guerrilla, as reported from Manila yesterday, it is said at the department, marks the initiation of another policy toward the insurgents who still remain under arms, or, rather, the development of the old policy toward the logical outcome of an unsuccessful rebellion.

As the summary punishment of guerrillas cannot be had until some action has been taken to declare the termination of the application of the rules of war, it is assumed at the War Department that Gen. Otis has already issued some kind of a proclamation or notice to the natives, warning them that, if they defy the rules of war and pursue a predatory warfare they will be treated as guerrillas when captured.

A NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER.

The President Has Practically Decided to Appoint Gen. Wright.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President is devoting special attention to the formation of the new Philippine Commission, acting on the advice that the army has reached the end of its functions in the islands and that the time is ripe for the establishment of civil governments throughout the archipelago. It is hoped that the personnel can be completed before the end of next week.

It appears that Mr. Denby was obliged to decline reappointment as a Commissioner on account of physical inability to withstand the hard work that will be involved through the effort to visit all of the islands and set up local governments.

It is understood that the President has practically decided to appoint Gen. Luke E. Wright of Memphis, Tenn., a member of the new commission. Gen. Wright is believed to have the indorsement of Judge Taft, the President of the commission.

TO ADJUST PHILIPPINE TAXES.

The President Requests Robert P. Porter to Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Robert P. Porter has been requested by the President and Secretary of War, as soon as a stable government has been formed in the Philippines, to do the same work in connection with the customs and internal revenue taxation in those islands that he has done in Cuba and Puerto Rico. As soon as a government is established in the Philippines it will be necessary to arrange for revenue and a workable fiscal system, and this duty will largely devolve on Mr. Porter.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Killed—Luzon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Jan. 11, at Santo Tomas, A, L. Lincoln Miller; Jan. 21, Santiago, B, Harry E. Hosier, Corporal; Feb. 14, at Santa Cruz, Forty-second Infantry, G, John T. Larkin; G, William Schultz.

Wounded—Luzon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Jan. 21, at Santiago, A, William Bullis, arm, severe; D, Charles Silver, head, slight; D, Harry T. Seymour, First Sergeant, hand, slight; L, Edward M. Holt, hand, slight; M, Anthony L. Schneider, forehead, slight; Thirty-ninth Infantry, Feb. 16, San Francisco, Batangas, I, Perrin L. Smith, First Lieutenant, arm, moderate; I, Napoleon D. Burgerine, Corporal, forearm, moderate; Jan. 9, at Calamba, Hiram C. Baker, Captain, ear perforated; Alfred M. Petite, First Lieutenant, legs, moderate; Forty-second Infantry, Feb. 5, at Paquil, Edmund Dubois, Captain, shoulder, severe; H. Milton Lane, arm, slight; Feb. 4, at Pagsijan, G, John Seeberger, Corporal, face; Nineteenth Infantry, Cebu, Feb. 5, at Consolacion, K, John W. Felts, thigh, slight.

PROTEST AGAINST SBARRETTI.

Meeting at Havana Favors an Independent National Church If Other Means Fail.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Salvador Cisneros, Marquis of Santa Lucia, first President of the Cuban Provisional Republic, presided last night at a meeting called to protest against the appointment of Mgr. Sbarretti to the Bishopric of Havana.

The meeting decided to send dispatches to Rome and Washington protesting against the appointment, and a special committee was chosen to wait upon Gen. Wood in connection with the matter.

It was decided further that in case all these methods should fail, an independent national church should be founded. Gen. Maximo Gomez, who was unable to be present, sent a letter expressing his sympathy with the movement.

GERMAN FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Man Wanted for Many Forgeries Found Eating a Charity Meal.

After nearly two years spent in various parts of the world as a fugitive from his native land, Noa Aschner, once a wealthy merchant of Guestrow, Germany, was arrested in this city yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard on charges of extensive forgeries committed in Germany.

It is charged that on April 16, 1898, Aschner passed a forged draft for 1,000 marks on the banking house of Albert Cohen at Guestrow, and that May 15, 1898, on notes bearing the forged signature of W. Wiesenthal, he obtained 1,200 marks from the Gewerbank at Rostock and 2,500 marks from the savings bank of Necklen-Schwerin. When arrested Aschner was penniless and in a pitiable state physically. He was found by Marshal Bernhard after a month's search among the hospitals and cheap lodging houses, eating a charity meal at 402 East Twenty-first Street. The man at first denied his identity, but later confessed. Under the alias of "Carl Frank," Aschner had first fled to France, then to Australia, and finally to America. His presence in America was first learned through the Barge Office records early in January. Aschner was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander and committed to Ludlow Street Jail to await the arrival of the extradition papers from the State Department in Washington.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:43	Sun sets	5:44	Moon rises	12:52

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:20	Gov. Isl'd	12:39	H. Gate	2:35
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:32	Gov. Isl'd	12:40	H. Gate	2:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Astoria, Scotland		10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lombard, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cyrene, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Marengo, New Castle		
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Neustria, Naples		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		12:30 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam*	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Themis, Belize	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 22.

Aller, Bremen, Feb. 13.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 19.
El Mar, New Orleans, Feb. 17.
Ems, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
European, London, Feb. 8.
Ivydene, Shields, Feb. 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 19.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Feb. 12.
Munchen, Bremen, Feb. 11.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Feb. 14.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Colorado, Hull, Feb. 10.
Menantic, Leith, Feb. 9.
Wells City, Swansea, Feb. 9.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

Buffon, St. Lucia, Feb. 17.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 21.
Homer, St. Lucia, Feb. 17.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Feb. 13.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.

SUNDAY, FEB. 25.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
La Normandie, Havre, Feb. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

Barlby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Manitou, London, Feb. 16.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 17.

Arrived.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Cox, Hull Feb. 2, via Boston 20th, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Feb. 8, and Boulogne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 A. M.

SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Splatt, Philadelphia Feb. 20, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Owen, Savanilla Feb. 6, Carthagena 8th, Port Limon 12th, and Kingston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Carey, Bermuda Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Straube, Progreso Feb. 12, with hemp to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 A. M.

SS City of Everett, Laverge, Port Tampa Feb. 13, with phosphate rock to the Liebig Extract Company.

SS Beltor, (Br.,) King, Hamburg Jan. 31, and Rotterdam Feb. 3, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Ben Corlic, (Br.,) Pearce, Batoum Jan. 12, and Algiers 23d, with mdse. to MacAndrews & Forbes; vessel to John C. Segger. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS L. P. Holmblad, (Dan.,) Ericksen, Dantsic Jan. 25, and Copenhagen 30th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Asphodel, (Br.,) Mattnias, Las Palmas Jan. 30, and Norfolk Feb. 20, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Peterson, Cape Haiti Feb. 2, Port au Prince 4th, Petit Goave 5th, Jeremie 6th, Aux Cayes 7th, Jacmel 9th, Montego Bay 12th, Savanna la Mar 13th, and Kingston 14th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Barbados Jan. 29, Martinique and Dominica Feb. 13, Antigua and St. Kitts 14th, and St. Croix 15th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans Feb. 15, with mdse. to J. A. Van Sickle.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Feb. 14 and Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Winifred, Langharne, New Orleans Feb. 13, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Yemassee, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) Parovich, Trieste Jan. 18 and Fiume 24th, to Barber & Co.

SS Mora, (Br.,) from Huelva Feb. 1 and St. Michael's 5th.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:57 P. M.

SS Nordby, (Dan.,) Larsen, Hamburg Jan. 15 and Cuxhaven 21st, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) Smith, Manzanillo Feb. 7, and Cienfuegos 13th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Mora, (Br.,) Nicholson, Huelva Feb. 1, and St. Nichols 6th, with cork and copper ore to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Ship Andreta, (Br.,) Ritchie, Limerick Jan. 29, in ballast to John R. Livermore.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 21, 9:30 P. M., southeast, twenty-two miles an hour; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Wordsworth, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Oceanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.
SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS Thornhill, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Cleveland, (Br.,) for Lisbon.
SS Fournel, (Fr.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Knight of St. George, (Br.,) for Adelaide, &c.

Spoken.

Ship I. F. Chapman, Capt. Thompson, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken Dec. 13 in latitude 55 south, longitude 65 west.

Bark Matador, (Ger.,) Capt. Gerdes, from New York for Liverpool, was spoken Feb. 10, in latitude 42, longitude 45.

Notice to Mariners.

POLLOCK RIP SLUE—BUOYAGE.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about April 16, 1900, the following changes will be made in the buoyage of Pollock Rip Slue:

Pollock Rip Slue North Entrance Buoy, No. 2A—A red, first-class nun, will be established, in about 26 feet of water, on the westerly side of the northerly entrance to the slue, and off the northeasterly end of Bearses Shoal. Pollock Rip Shoal Beacon, SSW. ⅛ W.; Monomoy Point Lighthouse, WSW. ⅝ W.; Monomoy Life-Saving Station, WNW. ¾ W.; Chatham Lighthouses, N. 7-16 W.

Pollock Rip Slue Gas Buoy, red, and showing a fixed white light, will be moved to the southward and eastward and re-established in about 29 feet of water. Pollock Rip Shoal Beacon, W. ¼ S.; Monomoy Point Lighthouse, NW. by W. 15-16 W.; Monomoy Life-Saving Station, NW. ½ N.; Chatham Lighthouses, N. 1-16 W.

Pollock Rip Buoy, No. 2, a red, first-class nun, will be moved to the southward and eastward and re-established in about 32 feet of water. Chatham Lighthouses, N.; Pollock Rip Shoal Beacon and Monomoy Point Lighthouse, in range, NW. by W. 7-16 W.; Monomoy Life-Saving Station, NW. ⅞ N.

Pollock Rip Shoal Buoy, No. 4, a red, first-class nun, will be moved and re-established in about 32 feet of water. Chatham Lighthouses, N. 3-16 E.; tripod on southerly end of Monomoy Point, WNW. ⅜ W.; Monomoy Point Lighthouse, NW. by W. 3-16 W.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; depths are referred to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 40, No. 137, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 61 and 62.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 12:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS New York, Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 11:40 P. M.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples to-day and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Clematis, (Br.,) Capt. Bulman, from New York for Bombay, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Cavon, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Kvaren, (Nor.,) Capt. Kanitz, from Fernandina, via New York, for Hamburg, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Feb. 19.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Feb. 17.

SS Abana, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Buenos Ayres, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Feb. 19.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, for New York, sld. from Avonmouth to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York, via Naples, arr. at Genoa Feb. 17.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Feb. 19.

SS Chateau Yquem, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, for New York, sld. from Malaga Feb. 15.

SS Flowergate, (Br.,) Capt. Barnard, from Palermo, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Michael's Feb. 16.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from this port for New York, sld. from Plymouth yesterday.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, for New York, sld. from Leith to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Clumberhall, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New York or Philadelphia, passed Malta to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Hawkes Bay, (Br.,) Capt. Fisherwick, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 8 P. M. to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Bought for New Twelve-Story Building on Maiden Lane.

PRICE WAS ABOUT $350,000

West End Avenue Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Leopold Weil has sold for Boehm & Coon to Erasmus D. Garnsey the two old six-story buildings 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, north side, about 135 feet west of William Street. The area of the plot occupied by the buildings is about 7,000 square feet, having a frontage of 39.6 feet, a rear line of 65 feet, and a depth of 139 feet. When existing leases expire, on May 1, Mr. Garnsey will begin the erection of a twelve-story building on the plot from plans by Architects Hill & Turner.

According to Mr. Weil the property sold for about $350,000, or $50 per square foot. The only recent transaction in that neighborhood which permits a comparison of values was the purchase in February, 1895, of the small parcel—1,277 square feet—at the southwest corner of William Street and Maiden Lane by T. G. Thomas for $100,000, or $78.30 per square foot.

The seven-story limestone-front double apartment house 329 and 331 West End Avenue has been sold. The asking price for this property has been $150,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. A. S. Newhouse the four-story brick and stone front dwelling 169 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for James R. Steers the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 15 East Seventy-third Street, 22 by 100.

It is reported that John A. Stearn, Jr., has bought the new five-story American-basement dwelling 100 East Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.

Schneider & Herter have bought from Franklin Pettit the plot of three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, and will erect thereon a six-story elevator apartment house.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold to Joseph Moorhead the three-story dwelling 101 Manhattan Avenue.

John P. Kirwan has leased for a term of years to the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company the store 541 Fifth Avenue, in the Lorraine apartment house, for use as a salesroom for automobiles.

Charles W. Hall has mortgaged his building at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer in the sum of $350,000. The mortgage is for five years and bears 4½ per cent. interest.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

66 to 70 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Bella Metzger and others $39,040

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, south side, the block front between Crotona and Beaumont Avenues, 120 on the street by 90 on Crotona Avenue by 92.4 on Beaumont Avenue, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Thomas F. Adams 3,600

By William Kennelly.

1,772 Madison Avenue, 20.5 by 110, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mabel Slade 20,000

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

798 Washington Street, 19.6 by 69.10 by 19.11 by 69.11, three-story brick dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to R. H. Jones 7,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

127, 129, and 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 33.3 by 99.11, three five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John Terry and another, as trustees 99,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 65 and 67 West Forty-fifth Street, for a nine-story brick and stone hotel, 37.6 by 91; W. and F. Rafel of 106 West Eighty-seventh Street, owners; Rossiter & Wright, architects; cost, $75,000.

Mill Lane, west side, 1,000 feet south of Old Boston Road, for a three-story frame factory, 82 by 66.6; John P. Holler, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 54 East Eleventh Street, for a ten-story brick factory, 25 by 89; Owen Costello, owner; Edward Smith of 501 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, builder; cost, $175,000.

Boscobel Avenue, west side, 162.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.4 by 44; Hugo and Anna Classen, owners; C. Donges, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, southwest corner of Railroad Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel; estate of H. N. Camp, owner; Edward Ganby, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,929 to 2,933 Third Avenue, to two three-story brick and frame tenements; Benjamin Stern, owner; A. E. Davis, architect; cost, $5,000.

Second Street, south side, 400 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; W. J. Manez, William's Bridge, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 123 West Twentieth Street, to a three-story and basement brick shop; Hugh O'Neill, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 81 Canal Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Morris Williamson, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $800.

No. 368 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts; Catherine W. Bryce of 810 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jordan & Giller, architects; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 59 and 61 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone office building; Adams Express Company, premises, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 347 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; Frederick Jentz, Jr., owner; Louis Operlein, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,100 Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; F. Feldman, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,507 Broadway, to a four-story brick flat, with store; W. W. Astor, owner; John Downey, architect and builder; cost, $300.

No. 3 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; P. Smith of 746 Lexington Avenue, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $1,600.

Thirty-first Street, north side, 70 feet west of Broadway, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Henry Hartman, owner; C. M. Youngs, architect; cost, $275.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 244.7 ft n e of Travers St, 52.5x149x50x133.7; Charles J. Coulter to Margaret McCrystal $100

CANNON ST, 90, 25x100; Max Cohen and another to Rosa Ellender 1

CHERRY ST, 93 to 97, s s, 49.6x60; Elias Feldman to Leah Behr 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 140 and 142, s e corner of 142d St, 50.3x76.9x50x71.3; Bernard Metzger to Nathan A. and Emma Metzger 11,450

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 121.7 ft s of Crotona Park South, 27.3x141x66.8x irregular; Henry White to Caroline Damm 1

KOSSUTH AV, s e corner of Matilda St, 50x100; William H. Lyons to J. Mortimer Bell 1

LORING PLACE, e s, 236.11 ft n of 181st St, 100.8x106.8x100x100.2; Henry M. MacCracken to Charles L. Tiffany 9,500

LOT 1, map 93 of lots in village of South Mount Vernon, 50.1x123.5x—x136.5; William H. Fowler to George McCauslan 1

LOT 86, map Section A, Vyse Estate; Edward H. Graham to George H. Mander, quit claim 1

MADISON AV, w s, 81.11 ft s of 89th St, 18.9x75; Perez M. Stewart and another to Frank E. Wise 100

MADISON AV, 1,511, n e corner of 103d St, 26.11x70; Charles Flank to George Marinus 100

MADISON AV, w s, 81.11 ft s of 89th St, 18.9x75; Charles Osborne to P. M. Stewart and another 100

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x100; Elizabeth Moore to Samuel A. Wood 1

PARK AV, 604 and 606, 27x75; Louis Kendal to Florence W. Metzger 100

PARK AV WEST, w s, 392.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x97.11x25x96.11; Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt 1

PITT ST, 25, 25x100; Rosa Ellender to Max Cohen and another 1

PLOT 2.6 ft n of 50th St, and 100 ft w of 10th Av, runs s 2.6 to 50th St, x e 61 x n w 61.6; Mildred M. Mott to John R. Weeks 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 125 ft s of 149th St, widened 50x100; Henry Lipps, executor, &c., to Melbourne and William H. D. North 4,800

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 118th St, runs w 125.5x n 100.11x e 63.5 to avenue x s 118.5; Frank A. Seitz to Benjamin Mordecai 100

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, at dividing line of lot 220 and lands of Isaac Dyckman, runs s 101.2x e 45.5x n 100 to Av x w 30; Adelaide A. Yeandle to Georgina A. Fairlie 1

TRAVERS ST, or 198th St, n s, 51 ft e of Marion Av, 25.6x85.7x25.5x84.11; Mar-Margaret McCrystal to Charles J. Coulter 100

TRINITY AV, s w corner of Cedar St, 85x52.10x85x50.1; Trinity Av, w s, 85 ft s of Cedar St, 82x100; Thomas H. Baskerville to Jacob Weill 100

UNION AV, 769, w s, 116.8 ft n of 156th St, 16.8x65.2x17.9x75.11; Thomas McIlIvaine to Abraham Harrison 4,000

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, lots 653 and 654, map of George P. and H. B. Opdyke, 50x100; Katharine Marinus to Charles Flank 100

WATER ST, 103, 18.6x80.8x19.7x89.8; Augustus Bockes, executor, to William H. Bockes, 17-90 part 4,500

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 50.6x194.7x50x173.2; Etta Wolff to Abraham Hirschman 1

WEST END AV, w s, 82 ft n of 81st St, 20.2x100; Franklin H Ryder to Frances C. Ryder 1

1ST AV, 2,222, n e corner of 114th St, 28.10x95; Catharine Kehoe to Pasquale Felitti and wife 32,000

3D AV, s e corner of 83d St, leasehold, 22.2x80; John H. Rogan, referee, to Francis Finnertry 550

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 34.8x68.11x34.8x68.2; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.9x25.3x69.5; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.5x27x68.11, and 27tn St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 25x86.2x25x86.11; William A. Schley to Borough Realty Company 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 34.8x68.11x34.8x68.2; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.9x25.3x69.5; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.5x27x68.11, and 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 25x86.2x25x86.11; Nassau Realty Company to William A. Schley 1

7TH ST, 114, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90.10; Michael Fay and others to Morris Kahn and another 38,400

10TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, to Mary A. Stewart 2,500

11TH AV, n e corner of 187th St, 75x65; Deane Realty Company to Kate M. Norton 1

11TH AV, n e corner of 187th St, 75x65; Gustavus L. Laurence to the Deane Realty Company 1

14TH ST, s e corner of Avenue D, 100x108; Unionport; Robert H. Bergman, referee, to Frank A. Munsey 1,650

49TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of 9th Av, runs w 18.9x s 100.5x e 25x n 52.2x n w 6.5x n 46.10; Jacob Hyman to Fannie M. Updike 1

50TH ST, 449 West, 20.11x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker and wife to Barbara C. Haffner, quit claim 1

50TH ST, 449 West, 20.11x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to Barbara C. Haffner 1

58TH ST, s s, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x80.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Lillian E. Bates 1

61ST ST, 338 East, 28x100.5; Irving I. Kempner to Jacob Goldflam 1

76TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x69.7x25.4x73.10; Harris Goldberg to William H. Dooley 1

85TH ST, s s, 162.7 ft e of 4th Av, 18.1x102.3; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Jacob S. Peterson 1

85TH ST, n s, 160.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; Randolph Guggenheimer and another to G. Elliotte Little 1

85TH ST, n s, 135.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; Charles Gulder to G. Elliotte Little 1

92D ST, s s, 382 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Bertha Furchgott to Frances A. Hunter 100

106TH ST, 321 West, 18x100.11; Perez M. Stewart and another to Charles Osborne. Exch.

119TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 18x100.11; Annie C. Valentine to Edmund L. Cocks 15,000

128TH ST, n s, 403.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Edwin B. Bogart to John T. Hunt, quit claim 1

132D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Etta Wolff to Annie Dramin 1

149TH ST, 713 and 715 East —x—; Christian Fritz to Amelia Heilmann, 1-6 part 1

164TH ST, 755 East, 25x200; Louis Hanneman, referee, to John Lang 3,800

Recorded Leases.

ANDRAE, George P., to Joseph Glueckman; 2d Av, 1,828, 5 years $840

BEINHAUER, Frederick W., to Bridget O'Beirne; 2d Av, 2,137, s w corner 110th St, 5 1-6 years 1,920

DIMOCK & FINK CO. to William P. Baker Company; Park Av, 1,940 and 1,942, n w corner of 131st St, 10 years 2,500

DORNBUSCH, William F., to George J. Brown; Maiden Lane, 65, 5 years 4,500

EHRMANN, Henry, agent, to John Mihalik; 2d St, 186, 5 years 648

FELDMAN, John D., to Patrick Parker; 8th Av, 2,515, 5 years 1,080

GRASENAUER, John, to Jacob Kramer; 1st Av, 92, 4 1-6 years 840

HOFFBERG, Marcus, to Isaac Hirshman; Hamilton St, 12, 2⅓ years 2,650

NEWMAN, William J., to James A. McCloskey; 32d St, 377 West, 6 years 800

REINHARDT, Theresa, to A. S. Zinn; Broadway, 2,491 and 2,493, 2 8-12 years 840

STARK, Isaac, to Aaron Becker; Avenue C, 11, s w corner 2d St, 5 1-12 years 1,600

TRAUBE, Ludwig, to Mary E. Sauer; Madison Av, 1,518, 3 years 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

BANNAN, Teresa V. and Annie E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 17th St, s s, 224 9 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year $1,400

BEEBE, Richard, to Anna T. Sparks; 9th Av, w s, 50.2 ft s of 47th St, ¼ part and all title due 3 months after the death of Sarah A. Johnson 500

BERNHARDT, Charles A., to Reinhardt Schneider; Park Av West, w s, 392.6 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 3,000

BUSE, Bernhard, to Irving Savings Institution; Jansen Av, n s, 384 ft w from s s of Terrace View Av, 3 years 3,000

CHRIST, Eva V., to Felicia Livor; Lexington Av, n w corner of 56th St, 1 year 1,500

COCKS, Edmund L., to Annie C. Valentine; 119th St, s s, 117 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 3 years 1,500

DINKELSPIEL, Fanny, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; Avenue B, s w corner of 2d St, 3 years 65,000

EAGAN, John J., and wife, to James F. Whalen; 146th St n s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 1,150

ELLENDER, Rosa, to Max Cohen and another; 90 Cannon St, installments 2,000

FELD, George A., to Bank for Savings, City of New York; 129th St, s s, 135 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 18,000

FELETTI, Pasquale and Nicoletta, to Catharine Kehoe; 405 East 114th St, 5 years 2,500

FELETTI, Pasquale and Nicoletta, to Catharine Kehoe; 2,222 1st Av, installments 6,000

FINNERTY, Francis, to Peter Doelger; 3d Av, s e corner of 83d St, leasehold, demand 16,292

FITZGERALD, Thomas E., to W. O. Jacquette, committee, &c.; 36 4th Av or St, Wakefield, 3 years 2,500

FLANK, Charles, to Solomon Jacobs; 1,511 Madison Av, installments 5,400

FLANK, Charles, to Henrietta Lippmann; 1,511 Madison Av, 3 years 25,000

GALLAND, Eugene, to August and Catharine M. Fuchs; 132d St, n s, 269 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 8,500

GOLDBERG, Annie, to Morris Goldberg; 13th St, n s, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years 5,000

GOLDENBERG, Samuel, to Jacob Wolf; 72 7th St, 1 year 3,000

GOLDFLAM, Jacob, to Irving I. Kempner; 338 East 61st St, installments 2,500

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Hyman D. Baker; 238 2d St, demand 2,000

GRANT, Hugh J., and Nathan Straus to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 73d St, 3 years 125,000

GUSSAROFF, Elias, and Marie Steindler, to Conrad R. Schmitt; 1,708 Park Av 1½ years 2,500

HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to William Walker; 303 and 305 East 106th St; also 315 and 317 East 106th St, ½ year 10,000

HALL, Charles W., to New York Life Insurance Company; Park Av, n e corner of 125th St, 5 years 350,000

HILL, Martha D., to the Board of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; 456 West 41st St, 2 years $4,000

JELLIFF, Louise J., to Caroline Wandell; 354 West 122d St, 1 year 1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 49 Orchard St, demand 18,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to John M. Bowers; Orchard St, w s, 125.1 ft n of Hester St, 5 years 26,000

KERN, Michael, to Jacob Ruppert; Clinton Av, n w corner of 169th St, saloon lease, demand 4,500

KRAEMER, Jacob, to George Ehret; 92 1st Av, saloon lease, demand 1,800

LANG, John, to J. C. Julius Langbein; 755 East 164th St, 3 years 1,000

LANZER, John, to Louis F. Haffen; Avenue D, n w corner of 12th St, — ft to 13th St, x—, Unionport, 1 year 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Max Radt and another; 955 Park Av, 1 year 2,250

MAIDHOF, Maguerite, to Catharine M. Teese; 2d Av, e s, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 3 years 14,000

McCRYSTAL, Margaret, to Charles J. Coulter; Bainbridge Av, n w s, 244.7 ft n e of Travers St, 3 years 2,650

MORDECAI, Benjamin, to Frank A. Seitz; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 113th St, 1 year 10,750

MORELAND, Sadie, to Lily Danziger; 129 East 56th St, 3 years 1,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and wife, to Paul M. Herzog; Washington Av, widened, n w corner 174th St, demand 6,000

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

New 2 and 3 Story Modern Stone Houses

LOW PRICES—TERMS TO SUIT.




LOCATED ON MIDWOOD STREET, NEAR FLATBUSH AVENUE, TWO BLOCKS FROM WILLINK ENTRANCE TO PROSPECT PARK, 30 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; TROLLEY CONNECTIONS TO FERRIES AND ALL POINTS OF THE CITY.

THESE HOUSE ARE MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR TO THE SMALLEST DETAIL. A CALL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS THAT HERE THE HOUSEKEEPER WILL FIND EVERYTHING SHE COULD WISH FOR.

TWENTY-FIVE TWO-STORY AND SIX THREE-STORY SOLD DURING PAST SEASON.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING TERMS, ETC., APPLY TO—

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner { BROOKLYN OFFICE: CORNER MIDWOOD ST. AND FLATBUSH AVE.; NEW YORK OFFICES: 149 BROADWAY, ROOM 1,220.

Brooklyn Office open Sundays and holidays all day; Evening until 9. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Don't Live in a House

unless you know that it is safe to live in.

BUILDING AND SANITARY INSPECTION COMPANY,

874 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 559 18TH

NORTH, William H. D., and Melbourne, to Kate Lipps; Southern Boulevard, e s, 125 ft s of 149th St, widened, 3 years 3,800

O'BEIRNE, Bridget, to George Ehret; 2,137 2d Av, saloon lease, demand 3,200

ORTH, Jacob, to Amelia Reinhardt; 11th Av, e s, 75 ft s of 43d St, 3 years 1,000

PANISH, Betsy, to Collman Rouse; 36 Division St, 1½ years 2,000

PETERSON, Jacob S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 85th St, s s, 162.7 ft e of Park Av, widened, 5 years 5,500

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Jessie E. Koewing; Broadway, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 1 year 100,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Erasmus D. Garnsey; Broadway, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, installments 26,500

ROACH, Catherine, to Alexander Walker; 213 West 25th St, demand 2,000

SASSE, John, and wife, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 422 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 14,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to George J. Schnatz and Charles Massoth; St. Ann's Av, w s, 50.3 ft s of Rae St, ½ year 2,672

STEINWAY, Frederick T., to Julia D. Steinway; 53d St, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, due on death of mortgageor 25,000

STEWART, Perez M., and Henry I. Smith, to Charles Osborne; Madison Av, w s, 81.11 ft s of 89th St, 5 years 12,000

THE DEANE REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 11th Av, n e corner of 187th St, 3 years 7,800

WEILL, Jacob, to Thomas H. Baskerville; Cedar Place, s w corner of Trinity Av, 1 year 500

WEILL, Jacob, to Thomas H. Baskerville; Trinity Av, w s, 85 ft s of Cedar Place, 1 year 500

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to W. Emlen and John E. Roosevelt, trustees; 25 Downing St, 5 years 18,000

WOODWARD, Emilie F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Jackson Av, w s, 154 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 600

YOUNG, Alphonse, to Paul Fuller and another; Waverley Place, n s, 62.3 ft w of Macdougal St, 1-5 part, 1 year 250

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Hyman D., to Sender Jarmulowsky .... Nominal

CLOCKE, T. Emory, executor &c., to H. Seymour Trenchard, Jr. $2,500

CLOCKE, T. Emory, executor, &c., to Halsey Trenchard 2,300

DE FAILLY, Blanche, to T. Emory Clocke, executor 2,800

DOOLING, John T., to Amy E. Holmes, 1-10 part 1,200

DRESSLER, Wilhelmina, to Charles F. Bauerdorf 5,035

FANCHER, Enoch L., to Carolyn C. Vermeule 3,000

KEHOE, Catharine, to Asher Salwen 2,500

KEHOE, Catharine, to Asher Salwen 6,000

LENT, John M., to William D. Lent .... Nominal

MEYER, Frederick W., to Alexander Walker 5,000

MILLER, Mary E., to Enoch L. Fancher 3,000

MORRISON, Morris, to Charles J. Stamp 3,000

ROGERS, Noah C., to Emily Hall 13,000

ROTH, Heinrich, to Dominick Stanislaw 2,950

SHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Martin Story .... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Frank M. Freeman, Trustee 28,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Equitable Life Assurance Society 300,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Williford Dayton, trustee 6,000

TUCHMANN, Leon, to Charlotte Hastorf 6,000

VERMEULE, Carolyn C., to Jacob P. Baiter 3,045

WILSON, David, to Isabella S. Wall, guardian, &c 800

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBIA ST, 122; Julius Perlener against Samuel and Annie Schwartz, owners and contractors $250

GRAND ST, 474; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Max J. Levinson & Louis Lippman, owner and contractors 94

JACKSON AV, w s, 57 ft s of 156th St, 224x100; Lorenzo Figliola against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor 95

JACKSON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 200x75; M. M. Mansfield against Willis R. Phillps, owner and contractor 242

81ST ST, 502 East; Andrew Brose against Norma Whalen, owner and contractor 430

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100; Meyer & Co. against Joseph Gallagher and others, owners and contractors 146

149TH ST, 973 East; John Robinson against Anna C. Fedden, owner and contractor 668

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 28x80; Edward McCann or Merdercia L. Kauffman and Amelia Glass to the Crane Company 375

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; Robert Little on E. Kempner to A. R. Conklin 400

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Charles St, 21.4x70; Charles C. Sloane against Delia Barmore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, amended;) attorneys, Murphy & Metcalf.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x70.11; The German Savings Bank against Thomas K. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

EDGECOMBE AV, 114; Edmund Coffin against Meyer Grayhead and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Grayhead.

PITT ST, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Eugenia K. Campbell against Jane Fagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

23D ST, 248 West; Fannie Mendelsohn and another against L. Scott Kempner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Bandler.

24TH ST, 45 West; William E. Thorn, trustee, &c., against Catherine Dellamore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

51ST ST, n s, 100.6 ft e of 8th Av, 22x100.5; George E. Ketcham and others against Katie A. Mullane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Ketcham.

82D ST, s s, 216 ft w of Central Park West, 21x102.2; T. Brownell Burnham against Leo Goldmark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

83D ST, s s, 104 ft w of Boulevard, 55.8x102.2; J. Ledlie Hees against Herbert Dongan and others, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Powers & Sands.

115TH ST, 46 West; Isabella L. Beekman against

JUST THE KIND OF HOUSE CONSERVATIVE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN ARE LOOKING FOR; new, modern; select city neighborhood, fully established; only 30 minutes from business centres; 8 to 10 rooms; gas, electricity, running water; these are out of the common both as regards design and surroundings; PRICES LOW; TERMS WHICH MAKE COST TO CARRY LESS THAN AN ORDINARY CRAMPED APARTMENT. Full particulars from I., P. O. Box 2,678, N. Y. City.

FIRE INSURANCE! MANY FIRES LATELY in city houses. Are you insured? Write us for rates. H. WEATHERBY & CO., 271 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF LIPPMAN TOPLITZ, DECEASED,

TUESDAY, MARCH 6,

at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

113 GREENE ST.

262½ AND 264 WEST 24TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 93D ST., N. E. COR., 1 LOT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 675 FT. N. 122D ST., 2 LOTS.

113TH ST., N. S., 100 FT. E. BROADWAY, 9 LOTS.

MANHATTAN AV. AND 108TH ST., S. E. COR., 100X170.

233 AND 235 W. 125TH ST. THROUGH TO 232 AND 234 WEST 126TH ST.

BRADHURST AV. AND 150TH ST., S. E. COR., 1 LOT.

EDGECOMBE AV., from 166th to 167th ST., LARGE PLOT.

AMSTERDAM AV. AND 174TH ST., N. W. COR., 4 LOTS.

AND VALUABLE PERPETUAL LEASEHOLD, 43 and 45 WEST 13TH ST., 50x100.

Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St., or

Harry L. Toplitz, Att'y, 149 B'way.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

871 3D AVE.,

4-story brick and brownstone Tenement and store; size of lot, 20x80. For further particulars apply to Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel., 3,943 Cort.)

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

275 & 277 WEST 122D ST.

Three-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone Dwellings; size 14x100.11 each. For further particulars apply to Auctioneer's offices, 66 Liberty St. (Tel., 3,943 Cort.)

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—About one acre land, 14-room house; conveniently near station; fine shade; magnificent river view. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 141 Broadway.

COTTAGE CITY, MASS.—Beautiful cottage on corner; nine rooms and bath. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 141 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

DWELLING HOUSE, 16 ROOMS, COR. CHESTnut and Fifth Ave., Roselle, N. J.; repainted, good order; caretaker within. J., 71 East 87th St., N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., REAL ESTATE. OFFICE OPPOSITE D., L. & W. STATION. WM. M. TAYLOR and A. B. HOWE.

MONTCLAIR REAL ESTATE.—Sale or rent. All kinds. CLARENCE B. TUBBS, Montclair, N. J.

Cecilia Cassel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & M.

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Stephen Van Nostrand against Michael Kirchner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

163D ST, 465 West; James A. Billings, executor, &c., against Marie Friedel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Seymour.

Lis Pendens Discharged of Record.

The lis pendens filed on Tuesday by John Brown against the real estate of Frieda Hart was ordered canceled and discharged of record yesterday by Justice Leventritt. The action was brought by Brown in judgment proceedings to recover a claim for $800, and was directed against fifty-four parcels owned by the defendant.

Charles De Hart Brower, counsel for the plaintiff, denied yesterday that he had consented to the cancellation on the ground that the lis pendens had been filed through an inadvertence. He said that it was canceled only after Mrs. Hart had signed an agreement by which she pledged herself to place no incumbrances on the property without giving him a day's notice. He says also that the agreement provides that the lis pendens may be filed again if his client's suit against Mrs. Hart is not settled within a week.

$1,000 (OR MORE) CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY, (or to suit.)—3-story and basement brownstone house; convenient and select location on "the Hill"; 15 minutes from New York, via De Kalb Av. car; expensively decorated; new open plumbing; tiled bathroom, &c.; house cost $12,000, but will be sacrificed for $8,750; open for inspection. 289 Ryerson St., bet. De Kalb and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Wall St. Property for Sale.

NO. 64 WALL ST., opposite the present Custom House, the future site of the City Bank and other financial institutions; a full-size lot, with old buildings. Suitable for a company or firm desiring to locate permanently, or for conservative investment. Will be sold at a low price. (7802)

GEO. R. READ,

HEAD OFFICE, 60 CEDAR ST.

HIGHEST POINT ON RIVERSIDE.

105TH STREET

BETWEEN

WEST END AND RIVERSIDE.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. HANDSOME DWELLINGS, 19, 20, AND 22 FEET WIDE,

5 STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT PLAN.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

J. C. UMBERFIELD, Owner.

ON PREMISES.

Desirable 3 and 4 Story Dw'gs

62d St., near Lexington, 20 feet		$18,000
64th St., near Lexington, 21 feet		20,000
65th St., near Park, 20 feet		21,000
69th St., near Park, 20 feet		35,000
72d St., near Lexington, 20 feet		27,000
74th St., near Madison, 20 feet		40,000

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St

21 EAST 129TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5th Avs.; choicest location in Harlem; 3-story, high stoop, brownstone private dwelling house, in thorough order; handsomely decorated and papered, hardwood throughout; open plumbing; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply on premises.

ATTENTION!—$1,500 cash; bargain; client must sell; 5-story double, improved tenement; perfect repair; only $14,000; mortgage, $12,500; rental, $1,650; quick. REXER, 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A Modern three-story American basement Dwelling to let, with two-story butler's pantry extension; on west side, above 82d Street; parquet floors, exposed plumbing, gas logs, &c.; possession immediately; rent only $1,400. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

81 East 56th St., Desirable four-story high stoop dwelling, at a reasonable rent. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

A.—27 WEST 35TH ST.—Desirable three-story Dwelling, with three-story extension; rent moderate. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

36TH ST., 130 EAST, 4-STORY HOUSE, NEAR Park Av.; rent, $1,850. A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE BERENGARIA,

144-152 EAST 48TH STREET, Near Lexington Av.

A first floor and basement apartment of ten rooms and bath, and one of seven rooms and bath on second floor; rents moderate; all rooms large and light. H. S. LINES, 62 West 33d St., or Janitor, in 152.

THE WOLLASTON.

Seven and eight rooms and two baths; all light; thoroughly ventilated; every modern improvement; all up-to-date appointments; grand court; two magnificent entrances; fine block; moderate rents; ready for occupancy; Broadway, corner 96th St. J. W. STEVENS & CO., on the premises.

102 WEST 93D STREET.

"L" station street; overlooking park; hall boys, steam heat, hot water, marble halls and staircases; rents, $40 to $55. Janitor, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

A.—CORNER APARTMENTS AND OTHERS equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms, steam heated; rents $27.50 to $37.50; attentive service. Houses extremely well kept. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

49TH ST., 223 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly decorated flats; seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $35.

5TH AV., 1,048, CORNER 86TH ST.—Elegant apartments facing Park; $65 to $100. Apply to Janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—1,300 2D AV., NEAR 68TH ST.—SECOND Flat (single,) six rooms, all improvements; rent $27; also in adjoining houses, five rooms, rents $19. No stores beneath. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

A.—200 E. 68TH ST.—Beautiful corner Aparts.; steam heat, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents $23 & $24. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

58TH ST., 368 WEST.—Very desirable steam-heated apartment; 6 rooms; bath; one flight up; $40.

124TH ST., 312 East.—Attractive apartment; heated by furnace; 7 rooms; bath; newly decorated; $30.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NO. 39½.—Attractive flat; hot water, steam heat; newly decorated; $55.

124TH ST., 230 WEST.—Attractive flat; 6 rooms; bath; price, $16.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON & SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St

AMATEURS AT THE TRAPS

Bradley in the Lead for the Championship of America.

Eleven Men Out of Seventeen Entries Shoot at Live Birds at the Carteret Gun Club.

Daniel I. Bradley, who has been winning the lion's share of the cups that have been put up by the Carteret Gun Club this season, retired from the traps at Garden City last night in the lead for the amateur championship of America at live birds, with fifty straight kills. The contest will be finished to-day, and if Bradley continues to shoot in his present form there will be a new record for amateur marksmen in this country. His nearest opponents were "Old Reliable" Louis T. Duryea and Robert A. Welch, who retired with forty-seven kills each.

The amateur championship is second in importance only to the Grand American Handicap, and is the only contest in which the best wing shots in the country compete from the same mark. The conditions of the contest are 100 birds, entrance $100, the winner to take the Clarence Mackay Cup, valued at $250, and 40 per cent. of the entrance moneys. The other moneys to be divided among the three next highest guns, in the proportion of 25, 15, and 10 per cent., the other 10 per cent. being reserved by the club for the expense of trapping, &c.

There were seventeen entries for the contest, but only eleven men faced the traps yesterday when Referee Walker Breeze Smith of Tuxedo called them to shoot. Among the absentees were George S. McAlpin, last year's champion, and Thomas D. Hooper, the winner of the title in 1898. C. S. Guthrie, who finished second to Hooper two years ago, was among the entries, but he did not shoot. During the afternoon it was learned that he had sailed for Europe on the Oceanic.

The shooters stood on the thirty-yard mark, and Dan Bradley was the first to face the traps. He killed a right quarterer with the first barrel, but used the second for safety. He shot steadily throughout the day, and grassed his birds nicely before they had traveled far from the traps, with the exception of one right-quartering driver that he drew for his sixteenth bird. It carried the load from both barrels as far as the boundary fence, where it was gathered by the retriever. Several wagers were made on the result, and Bradley said afterward that he would buy a new silver collar for the dog to-day.

Welch lost his fifth, thirty-sixth, and forty-eighth birds, all screamers that left the traps with the speed of West Indian cyclones. Duryea, who finished second to McAlpin last year, failed to stop his eighth, twenty-third, and thirty-eighth birds. He shot a remarkably steady race throughout the day, and is expected to give Bradley a real battle for the championship to-day. Among the others Dallas Elliott of Cleveland, Harry Kirkover of Buffalo, and Charles A. Painter of Pittsburg each killed forty-six, Kirkover having a trifle the worst of the element of luck. Capt. A. W. Money was not up to his regular form, and missed eight out of his fifty. He was handicapped by a disabled gun.

The well-appointed clubhouse was crowded with enthusiastic sportsmen, who applauded the work of the contestants throughout the day. At the end of the twenty-fifth round Bradley's was the only straight score. Elliott and Kirkover had twenty-four each. Duryea and Painter were credited with twenty-three each, Stanley, Capt. Money, and Scott had grassed twenty each.

The weather throughout the day was favorable to the shooters, and although the birds were a carefully selected lot, the absence of wind made them little better than the ordinary. The tournament will be resumed to-day on the arrival of the 8:30 train from Long Island City. The scores:

K. M.

D. I. Bradley, Carteret Gun Club—
22222 22222 22222 22222 22222—25 0
22222 22222 22222 22222 22222—25 0
Total 50 0

L. T. Duryea, Carteret Gun Club—
22211 12022 22222 12222 22*22—23 2
22222 22212 22202 22222 22222—24 1
Total 47 3

R. A. Welch, Carteret Gun Club—
2212* 22112 21222 22222 22221—24 1
22222 22122 02212 22222 22*22—23 2
Total 47 3

Dallas Elliott, Cleveland—
22222 22222 22222 22012 22222—24 1
22220 2*220 22221 22222 22222—22 3
Total 46 4

Harry Kirkover, Buffalo—
20222 22221 22222 22222 22222—24 1
22222 22202 22220 11222 2*222—22 3
Total 46 4

C. A. Painter, Pittsburg—
20222 *2222 22222 22222 22222—23 2
22222 22202 22222 20222 22222—23 2
Total 46 4

C. H. Stanley, Cleveland—
02222 22202 22*22 22220 22222—21 4
22222 22222 22222 20222 22222—23 2
Total 44 6

G. S. Scott, Carteret Gun Club—
22202 00222 11122 02222 22220—20 5
00222 22222 21222 22222 22222—23 2
Total 43 7

G. E. Painter, Pittsburg—
22222 22202 22222 20120 02222—21 4
22202 22222 22222 22202 22022—22 3
Total 43 7

G. S. Roberts, Carteret Gun Club—
22222 02220 *0222 22222 22222—21 4
22222 22222 22222 22202 22020—22 3
Total 43 7

Capt. A. W. Money, Carteret Gun Club—
21222 20212 02212 11*20 20221—20 5
21222 112*2 22012 12222 22021—22 3
Total 42 8

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

ATHLETES TO MEET HERE.

Intercollegiate Association Will Plan Spring Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 21.—The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Track Athletic Association will be held on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York. There are several minor changes in the by-laws to be voted on, and plans for the annual championship meet in the Spring will be made. The date for this meet will also be fixed. This will probably be toward the end of May, as it has been in years past.

On Friday night the Executive Committee will hold its annual meeting, and several important matters will be discussed in view of the possibilities of an English team's visit, and the Eastern trip of the University of California. Capt. Bascom Johnson, 1900, and Manager J. D. Dana will represent Yale at this meeting.

Chess Association Meeting.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association will be held to-day in the United Charities Building. There will be a business meeting, at which officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and two tournaments, one for the championship of the Empire State and a general tournament for the other players present. There will be four prizes for the championship tournament and five for the minor contest. The play will continue throughout the day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05 7-16
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅞
Lard, prime	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@68c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 34¼c; No. 2 oats, 23@23⅝c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; No. 2 barley, 37@45c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $9.90@$10.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.77½@$5.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.80@$6.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@$6.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.05; granulated, $5.40.

COTTON.—With a holiday at hand, the local market for cotton was largely on the "evening-up" basis. Cotton cables came disappointingly this morning and caused a decline of 1@7 points on the opening call, with large receipts to increase the weak feeling. Intermediate cables led to a partial recovery, but the final news from Liverpool left the local market in a very weak condition. As the later returns from the ports and the interior towns gave signs of some letting up in the movement, there was a renewal of covering by the shorts and a little buying for long account, which led to a partial recovery of the early loss. Estimates as to the amount of cotton to come into sight this week were cut down to 175,000 or 180,000 bales. This also stimulated the buying of cotton on the part of shorts, who were afraid of its effect on the English market. By the early afternoon local traders had their deals pretty well evened up, and the later phases of the market reflected a lack of interest on the part also of the more public traders until just before the close, when there was some good buying for English account. A rush to cover sent prices up sharply, and the market finished steady at a net advance of 7 points to a net decline of 3 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8 9-16c; Mobile, 8⅝c; Savannah, 8 9-16c; Charleston, 8⅝c; Wilmington, 8½c; Norfolk, 8⅝c; Baltimore, 8⅞c; Augusta, 8 11-16@8⅝c; Memphis, 8½c; St. Louis, 8½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.68	8.68	8.68	8.67@8.68
March	8.55	8.59	8.54	8.58@8.59
April	8.54	8.57	8.54	8.58@8.60
May	8.50	8.55	8.48	8.53@8.54
June	8.50	8.52	8.47	8.52@8.53
July	8.51	8.54	8.48	8.53@8.54
August	8.36	8.41	8.34	8.39
September	7.68	7.74	7.66	7.73@7.74
October	7.44	7.51	7.44	7.50@7.51
November	7.33	7.39	7.33	7.38@7.40
December	7.34	7.41	7.33	7.38@7.39
January	7.38	7.41	7.37	7.40@7.42

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Spot cotton, in buyers' favor; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 4 31-32d; futures opened easy at 2-64 to 3-64 decline; closed quiet at 2½-3-64d net decline, February, 4.56s; February-March, 4.53b; March-April, 4.50b; April-May, 4.46½s; May-June, 4.43½s; June-July, 4.41½s; July-August, 4.39½s; August-September, 4.33½b; September-October, 4.17s; October-November, 4.08v; November-December, 4.03b. Manchester—Yarns, irregular; cloths move slowly.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The wool market is very dull. Manufacturers are too busy in attending to the details connected with the orders which they have received, and some of them in getting started on their lightweight samples, to pay much attention to wool. They are generally well stocked with wool. They are therefore practically out of the market. What demand there is continues to be mostly for 1-4 blood stock, both washed and unwashed, with a slightly better inquiry for 3-8 blood. Fine wools are in very limited demand. Prices of wool, except on a stock grading, 1-4 and 3-8 bloods and below, are easy, and it is possible to buy wool on terms more favorable to the purchaser than formerly. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,141,000 pounds domestics and 230,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,371,000, against a total of 4,433,000 for the previous week, and a total of 3,598,000 for the corresponding week a year ago. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 28,225,600 pounds, against 30,107,500 pounds for the corresponding time last year."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74 7-16	74 7-16	73 15-16	74
July	74 3-16	74 3-16	73⅞	73⅞
September	74	74	73¾	73¾
Corn—				
May	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
July	..	..	..	40⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	68	68⅛	67¾	67¾
July	68½	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
Corn—				
May	35⅝	35½	34⅞	35
July	35¾	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛
Oats—				
May	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼
July	22 9-16	22 9-16	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Most of the speculative business transacted in wheat yesterday was of an evening-up nature among local interests. The fluctuations in prices consequently were small and unimportant throughout the day. Foreign markets were depressing, and Liverpool showed a partial ¼d decline in last cables, and the Paris markets were 25@30 points lower. Corn, also, had a declining tendency, and realizing was quite as much of a feature as it was in wheat. The Western weather situation attracted some attention at first, owing to rains all over the wheat belt, but as the late forecast predicted snow in advance of the colder weather expected, the bulls did not profit much by this influence. The Northwest sent selling orders to Chicago, and reported arrival of 504 cars, compared with 289 last year. Export operations were still very light, amounting to only 19 loads at the various ports. The market fell off quite sharply just at the close under selling by local traders who had held on all day in the hope that prices would rally enough to let them out.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½@68½c; No. 2 Northern, 64@64½c. Rye—No. 1, 57@57½c. Barley—No. 2, 45@45½c; sample, 36@44½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Wheat—In store: February, 65c; May, 65½c; July, 66½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 62⅝c.

DULUTH, Feb. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; May, 67½c; July, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c; No. 3 Spring, 60c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 42½c for elevator, 43c for delivered, and 42¾c, free on board afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29½c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 63c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 62½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57@58c; cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43@46½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT, 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.05; extra No. 1, Winter, $2.80@$2.95; extra No. 2, Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17@$17.75 per ton. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.50@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@83c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb., $16.25@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $15@$18.50; city brands, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.50; oilmeal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—Flour, first patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.35@$3.45; first clears, $2.65@$2.75; second clears, $2.15. Bran—In bulk, $11@$11.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $10.75@$11.50; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6⅞c; 180 lb, 6⅞c; 160 lb, 6⅞c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 7@7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western greens, 9¾c; city greens, 9½@9¾. TALLOW—City, 5⅜@5½c; country, 5¼@5⅝c. LARD—$6.25; city lard, $5.85; refined lard. South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.40; Brazil, kegs, $7.90; compound, city, 6@6½c.; Western, 6@6½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s 5d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American refined, in pails, 33s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 60s; American finest colored, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed Oil—24s 9d.

COFFEE.—Business in Brazil coffee futures was fairly active, following unsatisfactory European and Rio cables, with receipts at Rio and Santos rather heavy. On the other hand, the warehouse deliveries in this country, particularly at New York, were almost equal to the receipts at Rio and Santos, being 25,000 bags, and representing a very fair distribution of supplies in connection with a tolerably fair demand in the open market for spot coffee. Trading was principally local, and, in anticipation of the holiday, led the more cautious operators to even up their accounts. The opening call developed a barely steady feeling at unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points. Subsequent business scarcely disturbed prices from the opening basis. The market closed at about the lowest point of the session, steady in tone, the net decline being 5@15 points. Total sales were 37,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	7.00@7.10
March	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.00@7.05
April	..	..	..	7.05@7.10
May	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.15
June	..	..	..	7.10@7.15
July	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15@7.20
August	..	..	..	7.15@7.20
September	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25
October	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25@7.30
November	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
December	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35@7.40
January	..	..	..	7.40@7.45
March	7.50	7.50	7.50	..

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$600; receipts, 6,000 bags; stock, 441,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Market opened ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher; total sales, 20,000 bags. January, 47; February, 45.50; March, 45.25; April, 45.50; May, 45.75; June, 45.75; July, 45.75; August, 46; September, 46.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.75; December, 47. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$550; exchange, 8d; receipts, 20,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 163,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝@4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16@4c; molasses, 3 11-16@3¾c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingots, $16.25; tin, $31.90; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.60; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.60.

OILS.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $2; H, $2.15; I, $2.25; K, $2.40; M, $2.80; N, $3.10; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.10.

NAVAL STORES.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33½@34c; prime Summer yellow, 37½@38c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American raw, 56@57c; American boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 21.—Spirits of turpentine, 53½@54c. Resin, $1.40@$1.45. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—Turpentine, 53c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$5.40; oxen, $3@$4.85; bulls, $3.25@$4.50; cows, $2.25@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; choice, $8.60@$8.75; barnyard calves, $3.50@$4; Southern calves, $3.75; city dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.75@$6; culls, $3@$3.50; lambs, $6.50@$7.70; tops, $7.75; culls, $5@$5.50; yearlings, $6@$6.50. HOGS—$5.25@$5.40.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

TUNSTALL & Co.—Schedules of Tunstall & Co., stockbrokers, at 52 Broadway, show liabilities, $203,579; nominal assets, $57,023; actual assets, $48,774, the principal items of which are a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, $39,000, and stocks $1,480. Among the creditors are: R. B. Davis, $33,820; William A. Rodgers, $23,646; H. M. Baruch, $10,254; E. F. Cost of Cincinnati, $6,350; H. Marquand & Co., $5,127; H. Content & Co., $5,020, and Boody, McLellan & Co., $4,682.

CHARLES N. HASKELL.—Judgment for $42,235 was entered yesterday against Charles N. Haskell of 30 Broad Street, in favor of Cornelius S. Loder, on an assigned claim from the Illinois Steel Company, on a note made by Mr. Haskell for $45,859, dated June 10, 1898, payable Sept. 1, 1898, with collateral consisting of fifty bonds of the Detroit & Lima Northern Railway Company, and 625 shares of stock of the same company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES P. STARR.—Charles P. Starr, a salesman at 143 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,147 and no assets.

HARVEY A. FARRINGTON.—Harvey A. Farrington, liveryman and wagon dealer, at Napanoch, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,389 and nominal assets of $1,393.

STONEWALL JACKSON WOOD.—Stonewall Jackson Wood of 93 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,150 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in Chicago in 1894.

ABRAHAM J. PEARL.—Abraham J. Pearl, a clerk, of 84 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $23,956 and no assets. The liabilities are principally as indorser on more than 100 notes made by various persons in 1892 and 1893.

GEORGE FRANCE.—George France, a tailor at 192 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,627 and assets $1,069, consisting of cloth, $600; fixtures, $50, and due from two customers, $419. He began business in 1889, made an assignment in July, 1897, and settled with his creditors, it was said, at 20 cents on the dollar.

MRS. CARRIE BLUMENTHAL.—Mrs. Carrie Blumenthal, 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, wife of George A. Blumenthal, has also filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,769, of which $11,000 is secured by mortgage on real estate. The assets consist of real estate at 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, mortgaged for $11,000, and the equity is estimated at $3,931. There are forty-eight creditors, among them being Jacob Ruppert, $7,044.

NEW YORK CHINA, GLASS AND TOY COMPANY.—Schedules of the New York China, Glass and Toy Company of 37 and 39 Murray Street, show liabilities $120,223 and assets $134,700. Of the liabilities, $96,383 are unsecured, $22,405 are secured, $603 are for wages, and the remainder for taxes. The principal items in the assets are stock $66,776, accounts $34,775, accounts pledged $22,405; balance of accounts $3,000, and fixtures $7,668. John M. Young is a secured creditor for $17,400, and has as security accounts to the amount of $60,202. There are 125 unsecured creditors. Bonds of the company to the amount of $40,000 are included in the liabilities.

GEORGE A. BLUMENTHAL.—George A. Blumenthal of 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, whose place of business is care of William A. Brady, at the Manhattan Theatre, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $41,545, of which $38,045 are unsecured, for materials, merchandise, notes, and borrowed money. Mr. Blumenthal was formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House. In the schedules Alfred Zucker appears as a creditor twice for $7,513 each time, and among the other creditors are George Jardine & Sons, $12,500; Leo Von Raven, $3,065; Leo Von Raven Publishing Company, $2,000; A. Doty, $1,000. Mr. Blumenthal has no assets.

CHARLES KERWAN.—Charles Kerwan of Harrison, Westchester County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with total liabilities of $674,903, of which $584,500 are secured by bond and mortgage, the value of the security being placed at $609,500, and $90,403 are unsecured for materials, &c. His assets consist of real estate valued at $263,000, mortgaged for $218,000, and the equities are estimated at $32,500. The real estate consists of apartment houses in this city at 2,090, 2,092, 2,094, and 2,096 Amsterdam Avenue, and 150 West One Hundredth Street. Mr. Kerwan has been a builder in this city for the last twelve years, and has erected many apartment houses up town. Among the unsecured creditors are J. Bell, $8,500; Church E. Gates & Co., $7,000; Fowler & Co., $8,500; Hoagland & Robinson, $5,000; Boyle & Evarts Company, $6,500; Rawnley & Jackson, $5,000.

CHARGES AGAINST A REFEREE.

Theodor Aub Accused of Withholding a Fee—What He Says.

Charges of improper conduct against Theodor Aub, one of the referees who have acted under the Federal bankruptcy law since it became effective, in July, 1898, were filed with Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday. The complainant is Lawyer M. Lessler. He charges the referee with declining to certify a check for $200 due him for services in the Kempner case. Other charges and a request for the referee's removal were filed by Lessler.

Referee Aub said Judge Brown had taken no notice of the charges except to instruct him to file a certificate setting forth his reasons for withholding Lessler's fees. He said he would inform the Judge that the law required a lawyer to have completed his work before getting payment. He holds that Lessler has not done this, and that he is, moreover, incompetent. He accuses Lessler of seeking his removal because of personal dislike for him.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-three bankrupts, among whom are Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, whose liabilities were $17,070; Hulbert H. Warner, formerly in the patent medicine business at Rochester, liabilities, $2,319,027; Joseph Newwitter, buyer at 513 Broadway, formerly of Snitzer, Newwitter & Co. of Vicksburg, Miss., liabilities, $64,946; George C. Tyler of 1,402 Broadway, formerly a partner in the Digby Bell Opera Company, liabilities, $12,165. Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, the Tammany architects, applied yesterday for their discharge, but as opposition on behalf of a creditor was made, the matter went over for two weeks.

Receiver for Rents Appointed.

Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed John Salzman receiver of the rents of 1,464 Amsterdam Avenue in a suit brought by Annie G. Smith, executrix of the estate of Roswell Smith to foreclose a mortgage of $18,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—New Amsterdam Gas Company ... $3,700
ALEXANDER, Isaac, and Harry Rosenthal—Moses Tannenbaum ... 347
AARON, Louis—S. Lakow, costs ... 23
BLATH, Charles—D. Katzenstein ... 30
BERNACK, Richard G.—J. H. Fraser ... 122
BENJAMIN, George G.—F. H. Presby, as agent ... 614
BENSON, Alfred E.—The Mutual Bank ... 303
BRESLIN, Edward—J. H. Hoops ... 24
BAILEE, William J.—D. M. Koehler ... 306
BUTLER, John A.—Emanuel Levy and others ... 72
BRINKMAN, Sebastian—T. C. Wallace and others ... 1,158
BARNARD, Arthur W.—New York Telephone Company ... 51
BARCHIN, Caspario—H. Lederman ... 79
CLARK, Walter J.—Henrietta Clark ... 61
CARR, Patrick—Otto M. Eidlitz, costs ... 17
CLARK, William C.—H. P. Hutcheson ... 126
CHEW, William H., and Charles B. Hatch—M. D. Barr ... 167
CAPUTA, Samuel—James M. Rosenthal ... 174
COHN, David—O. Grimmer ... 179
CONYNGHAM, Annie—A. A. Hirsh and others ... 74
DIRADOORIAN, Assadour—G. Derkirkorian, costs ... 127
DUANE, John—M. Reynolds Plumbers' Supply Company ... 111
DEFENDORF, W. Lee—John D. Blauvelt ... 46
DEMAREST, Frank — Equitable General Providing Company ... 63
ERLAND, Frank, or Francis—Anna M. Laux, by guardian, &c., costs ... 36
FLEMING, Wilfrid H.—Stuckey & Heck Electrical Manufacturing Company ... 210
FIELD, Lottie A. and L. Eugene, also David Swits—Adelbert S. Nichols ... 233
FIELD, L. Eugene—Adelbert S. Nichols ... 73
FIELD, L. Eugene and Lottie A.—Adelbert S. Nichols ... 280
GREEN, Thomas—Equitable General Providing Company ... 47
GING, Ing—Henry Meyer ... 376
GROSS, Max—Theodore Rost ... 77
HARE, Joseph—Belle M. Chandler ... 102
HILGERS, William—Godfrey Knoche ... 360
HASKELL, Charles N. — Cornelius S. Loder ... 42,235
HEROLD, Mark—D. Nusbaum ... 123
HEIM, Emanuel M. and Jennie, also Jacob Cohn—Bendet Isaacs, costs ... 140
HASSBERG, Isidor — Equitable General Providing Company ... 34
HARVEY, James A., and Gilbert S. Syles—Travers Brothers Company ... 19
IRVINE, Allan A.—Henry T. Peirce ... 34
IVES, Frank F.—John Wrigley ... 78
LIGHT, Norbeet D.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c ... 60
LOW, John M.—M. D. Barr ... 176
MITCHELL, Sylvester L.—T. P. Kane ... 471
MITCHELL, Sylvester L.—T. P. Kane ... 471
MITCHELL, Sylvester L.—T. P. Kane ... 471
MANGOLD, William M.—P. Weber ... 273
MANGOLD, William G. and Matilda—P. Weber ... 658
MILLARD, Samuel H.—J. E. Clonin and another ... 420
MANNES, Isaac H.—George H. Fullencamp ... 92
McMAHON, John, and Andrew McDermott, executors, &c.—Henry Hoyt ... 347
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—De Witt C. Wheeler, Jr. ... 946
MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, City of Brooklyn—Tessie Stadholz ... 2,213
MALLEY, Anna—Equitable General Providing Company ... 34
MANUTO, Francesco, otherwise Francesco Mammola—Harry Lederman ... 79
O'DONNELL, John J.—J. Neumann ... 105
PISCIOTTA, Rose, and Giacomo—John Madden ... 317
ROEBLING, George W.—G. F. Perkins and others ... 104
ROSSI, Victor—R. L. De Camp and another ... 108
SHORTER, Fred—American Bicycle Company ... 111
SOLOMONS, Aaron—S. Siegler and another, costs ... 209
STEINHARDT, Ephraim R.—Abraham Brill, costs ... 23
SCHMIDT, Joseph—F. C. Mussgiller and another ... 42
SCHWARZ, John A.—American Brewing Company of New York ... 768
SMITH, Annie E.—E. R. Poerschke, costs ... 24
SOCIETA CILENTANA "MICHELE Magnoni" di Mutuo Soccorso—C. Miglino ... 129
SHAKOW, Abraham—N. H. Cohen and another ... 63
SPEIRS, Charles—Equitable General Providing Company ... 29
TERRY, Wilson G., otherwise William G.—Henry T. Peirce ... 153
THE MAYOR, &c.—Charles J. Kenny ... 680
THE BRUSH ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING Company of New York—William R. Montgomery, costs ... 103
THE INTERSTATE CASUALTY COMPANY—C. S. Somerville ... 3,951
ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY—Davis Provision Company, costs ... 45
THE STATEN ISLAND CRICKET AND Baseball Company—Acker, Merrall & Condit ... 2,535
THE COLORADO COAL AND IRON Company—William A. Copp ... 1,228
VEHICLE WHEEL COMPANY—I. Sternberger ... 29
VEITH, Emil—J. A. Toscani and another ... 167
VAN SICKLE, Emmett—A. Roseman ... 739
WICHELMAN, Frederick A.—Western Union Telegraph Company, costs ... 27
WORTS, Sarah E.—George Krumm ... 96
WINSLOW, Herbert H., and William R. Wilson—Percy Plunkett ... 237
WILLIS, Henry M.—W. F. Mohr and another ... 137
WAISSER, Gustav—The Gallison and Hobron Company ... 72
WOLTZ, John—Riverside Bank ... 348

STATE COURTS.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Jenness vs. Meyer—James R. Torrance. Coleman vs. Steele—Charles Putzel. United States Savings Bank vs. Vanderbeek, (two cases)—Louis Davidson. Matter of Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company—Francis C. Cantine. Cornell vs. Lawton—Solon Berrick. Lawrence vs. Siefke—M. Cleiland Milnor. Matter of Biermann—James O'Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Hoatling vs. Marsh—Chauncey S. Truax. Marsh vs. Peters—Chauncey S. Truax. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Peters—Chauncey S. Truax. Titus vs. Peters—Chauncey S. Truax. Matter of Higgins—Thomas F. Donnelly. United States Trust Company vs. Muhlker—Sidney J. Cowen. Murphy vs. Sorenson—Louis Davidson.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Teets—John D. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Lowell vs. Moore—James A. Dunn.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Annie G. Smith vs. Maria A. Herter et al.—John Salzmann.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Arthur J. Cohn vs. Edward J. Hammer—Sampson H. Weinhandler.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

48—Monfort vs. City of New York.	67—Birdseye vs. Schilling.
1—Sharkey vs. Peters.	68—Martin vs. Darmstadt.
22—People ex rel. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co. vs. Feitner.	69—Nevad vs. City of New York.
49—Curtis vs. Priefer.	71—Degnan vs. Rehrel.
50—Monfort vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R. Co.	73—Van Siclen vs. City of New York.
51—Kassner vs. Kassner.	75—Zimmermann vs. Rosenberger.
65—Dreyer vs. Tuttle.	77—L. I. Savings & Investment Assn. vs. Bagley.
66—Westcott vs. Rehert.	

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GROCERY BUSINESS, WITH BUILDING, FOR sale in Brooklyn; rare opportunity; stock about $7,000; equity in building, $9,000; long established and profitable; principals only. Address COSMO FARQUHAR, 40 Hudson St., N. Y. City.

CAPE NOME AND GOLOVIN BAY PLACER Mines, Alaska. Maps and information free. Apply to EDWARD F. HENZEL, Postal Telegraph Building, Room 205.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A few young men of good character to join a company of National Guard, New York City; uniform complete free; also use of gymnasium, bowling alley, billiard and pool tables; reading room; shooting gallery. A. W., Box 112, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—A thoroughly first-class cook, excellent baker; in private American family; first-class references. S., Times, 120 1st Ave.

COOK—Competent Swedish woman as cook by day or week; personal references. 308 East 26th St. Rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wants work by the day; $2; perfect fitter; fancy waist remodeling; street, evening gowns; newest skirts. 980 6th Av., third flat.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As competent sick nurse; care for invalid, or as companion to elderly lady; trustworthy and obliging; best reference; terms moderate. Nurse, 856 9th Av.

NURSE.—By Scotchwoman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent and reliable; wages, $25 to $30; personal reference; no agencies. 589 Park Av., fourth bell.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; full charge of children from 3 years up; wages, $25; best references. S. M., 216 East 33d St.

NURSE—An experienced children's nurse; best city reference. 206 East 36th St. (Mead's bell.)

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID — Young woman; first-class; understands all the duties of lady's maid; city reference. 239 West 30th St., 2d bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent English butler; seven years' reference from last employer. Address care of Price, 239 East 58th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; greenhouse, vegetables, fruit, shrubs; capable of taking entire charge of gentleman's place; personal references. A. N., 960 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Greenhouse work and vegetable gardener; care horses and cow. P. Hansen, 1 Bleecker St., Mills Hotel.

Valets.

VALET, ATTENDANT or NURSE—By competent Swede. Can shave and give massage. "KALMOR," 1242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG SOUTHERNER, 22, NOW EMPLOYED, desires to better himself where is chance for advancement; two years' banking experience. B. C. H., 3 Columbus Av.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Established 1854.

GABLER

PIANOS.

To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms. 214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slight used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

INSTRUCTION.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N.Y.

A SPECIAL OFFER.—Until Sept. 1st students will be received at our new DOWNTOWN SCHOOL at a reduced rate. Apply Walworth Stenographic Institute, 29-33 West 42d Street. Uptown School, Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 E. 125th Street.

HOW TO GET STRONG.

Handball, boxing, fencing, baths, &c. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

BOARDERS WANTED.

39 WEST 32D ST.—Parlor dining rooms; table unsurpassed; near Broadway; single and double rooms; terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished rear parlor; plenty of sunlight; references. Address HARLEM, Box 118 Times.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID JAMES KING, Bennett J. King, Edward J. King, Jr., and Judah H. Solomon, as only qualified executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARGARET PENDERGAST and Stephen Pendergast, her husband; Abram Abelman and Ida Abelman, his wife; Anna Markmann, Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs; Max Kobre, The Hudson Plasterboard Company, Ruben Spitebrick, Mayer Goldstein, Salvatore Anzelmo, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 26th, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Anna Markmann and Morris Fineman and Rachel Fineman, his wife, the name "Rachel" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of February, 1900, and on the same day filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said county.

Dated New York, February 7, 1900.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f8-1aw6wTh&mh22

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,

NO. 658 BROADWAY.

New York City, Feb. 6th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th, 1900, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 20 to 27, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. PARMLY, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-1aw6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-1aw6m

McCORMACK, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE McCORMACK, otherwise known as Lawrence McCormick, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Rooms 1,700 and 1,701, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1900. DAVID J. ROCHE, ALBRECHT J. BODE, Executors. f1-1aw6mTh

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor. TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong. Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

COPTIC......Feb. 27	PEKING......Mch. 15
AM. MARU......Mch. 7	GAELIC......Mch. 23

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Campania.Feb. 24, Noon.	Campania.Mch.24, 11 AM
Lucania.Mch. 10, 1 PM.	Umbria...Mch 31, 6 AM
Etruria..Mch. 17, 6 AM.	Lucania...Apl. 7, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TOURS AT SPECIAL RATES TO **CUBA** BY THE MUNSON LINE.

To Matanzas, thence to other North Shore ports, by S. S. Curityba, Saturday, Feb. 24th, and Saturday, Mar. 24th. Interesting side trips.

Regular weekly sailings to Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Nuevitas, Baracoa, and other North Shore ports.

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, 27 William St., N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Sq., N. Y.

Short Route to the Paris Exposition. HOLLAND AMERICA LINE.

New York—Rotterdm, Amsterdam via Boulogne-sur-mer, 3½ hours' distant from either Paris or London.

New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam and Rotterdam; Winter rate 1st class, $50 and upward; 2nd class, $37. All other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers only; $37 and up. Apply to HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 39 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale ......Mar. 6	*Kais. Mar. Th.Mar. 27
*Kaiser Wm.d.Gr.Mar.13	Saale ......Apl. 3
Lahn ......Mar. 20	*Kaiser Wm.d.Gr.Apl.10

Departure 10 A. M.
*CALLS AT CHERBOURG FOR PARIS.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen.Mar. 15, 10 AM	Rhein....Apl. 19, Noon
Fr. d.Gr. Apl. 5, 10 AM	Bremen...Apl. 26, 2 PM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller ......Feb. 24	*Kaiser Wm. II.Mar. 3
Ems ......Feb. 28	Werra......Mar. 10

Departure 11 A. M.
*Proceeds to Alexandria, Egypt.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

F. Bism'ck, Mch.15, 10AM	K. Fr'drich, Apl.12, Noon
A.Victoria, Apl. 5, 10AM	Columbia, Apl.19, 10AM

Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Phoeni'a, Fe.24, 12:30PM	Pretoria, Mch. 10, 1 PM
Penn., Mch. 3, 6:30AM	Palatia, Mch. 17, 6 AM

PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved for Company's passengers on application.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Twin Screw STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM N. Y. JUNE 21, from Hamburg July 4, 1900. Apply Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

†Friesland ......Feb. 28	Kensington......March 21
New York ......March 7	New York......Mar. 28
St. Paul ......March 14	St. Paul......April 4

†Sailing at 12 Noon.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Friesland ......Feb. 28	Westernland...March 14
*Southwark ......March 7	*Kensington...March 21

*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

Special Cruise to the West Indies by SS. Pretoria, February 27.

Two Tours to Bermuda, April 5 and 11.

Washington. Next 3-day trip leaves February 22d. $12 and $14.50.

INDEPENDENT TICKETS EVERYWHERE. Programmes, timetables, information, etc., free from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA	Feb. 24
MANITOU	March 3
MENOMINEE	March 10
MINNEAPOLIS	March 17

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

TOURS TO PARIS—1900.

75 parties arranged to date, 15 already completed. Demand increasing. To visit the Exposition, the Passion Play at Oberammergau, or any part of Europe in comfort, and be SURE OF SUITABLE ACCOMMODATIONS, register at once for one of these High-Class Tours. $145 to $1,100. Superior arrangements for individual Travelers. Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..Feb. 28, Noon	Teutonic..Mar. 28, Noon
Germanic, March 7, Noon	Germanic..April 4, Noon
Oceanic, Mch.21, 8:30 AM	Oceanic, Apr. 18, 7:30 AM

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE

For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA. RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO. CABIN, $105......STEERAGE, $40

Steamers sail from pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.

FINANCE, Feb. 28, 1 PM | ATHOS, Mch. 7, 1 PM

Information at company's office, 29 Broadway.

R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE, NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Twin-Screw Flyers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK in commission daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
*8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
‡3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flyer	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ||Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "4950 Cortlandt" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. later from foot W. 42d St.:

†12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. For Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
*6:15 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited.
*8:00 P. M. Buffalo and Niagara Falls Express.
*9:15 P. M. Detroit and Chicago Express.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and 5 minutes earlier from W. 23d St.:

9:00 A.M. Daily.—Buffalo Express—arr. Buffalo 8 P.M. For Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira & Bradford. Solid train. Coaches & parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M. Daily.—Chicago Limited—Fast mail—solid train to Chicago, arriving 5 P. M. Arr. Cleveland 7:40 A. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati. Dining car.

7:30 P. M. Daily.—Buffalo and Cleveland Express—arr. Buffalo 7:05, Bradford 7:20, Jamestown 7:00, and Youngstown 10:27 A.M.; Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café car.

9:15 P. M. Daily.—Solid train for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati. Dining car.

TICKETS, LOCAL TIME CARDS, AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

FOR THE WEST.

Leave New York, South Ferry, (Whitehall Terminal,) and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *1:30 P. M. and *12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †8:00, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., (Diner,) *1:30, (Diner,) *3:00, ("Royal Limited," exclusively Pullman Train, Diner and Café,) *4:55 (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., (Diner,) and *12:10 night.

NORFOLK, †1:00 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty St. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment-Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.

7:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Akron, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily via Shenandoan Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10, night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 12:40 P. M.,) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:25 P. M. week days. Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days, and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:50 P. M.,) week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electric-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry.

Leaving time from South Ferry is the same as from Liberty St., except when noted.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., *4:00, s7:15, s9:10 A. M., (s12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, s4:40, (†5:45, s7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, *4:30, (s7:00 to Easton,) A. M., s1:00, *5:30, s6:00 P. M.

For Wilksbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, s9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at *4:00, 7:30, s9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:30, s4:40, s5:00, (s7:30 to Reading) P. M., s12:15 night. Sundays, *4:30, (11:30 to Reading) A. M., s1:00, 1:30, *5:30, s6:00, (s9:00 to Reading) P. M., s12:15 night.

For stations on the NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH R. R., *4:30, (*5:50 to Red Bank only,) s8:30, (a9:30 to Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., (s1:45 and j4:10 to Red Bank only,) s4:30, b6:23 P. M. Sundays, s9:00, (*10:15 to Red Bank only) A. M., s4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD and Lakehurst, *4:30, a9:30 A. M., s1:45, s3:30, j4:10, s5:00 P. M. Sundays, *10:15 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, *4:30, a9:30 A. M., s1:45, j4:10 P. M. Sundays, *10:15 A. M.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, *4:30 A. M., s1:45 (s3:30 P. M., Atlantic City special, with vestibuled Coaches and Pullman Parlor Cars.)

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, *4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., (1:00 Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00 Royal Blue Limited,) s5:00, (s6:00 Dining Car) P. M., s12:15 mdt. Sundays, *4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, (3:00 Royal Blue Limited,) s5:00, (s6:00 Dining Car) P. M., s12:15 mdt.

Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., s3:30, s4:00, s4:30, s7:30, *9:45 P. M. Sundays, s9:00 A. M., s4:00, s9:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., South Ferry, 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,354 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

*From Liberty St. only.
sFrom South Ferry five minutes earlier.
†From South Ferry at 5:25 P. M.
aFrom South Ferry at 9:20 A. M.
bFrom South Ferry at 6:10 P. M.
jFrom South Ferry at 3:55 P. M.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

FAST MAIL LINE SOUTH.

Leave New York, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 23d Street, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 5 minutes later, except 12:40 noon train, which leaves at same time from all three Stations.)

12:40 NOON— Daily except Sunday. NEW YORK AND FLORIDA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing Room, Compartment Sleeping Cars, Library, Observation and Dining Cars, New York to St. Augustine. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Aiken and Augusta. Steamship connections for Key West and Havana.

3:25 P. M.— Daily. N. Y. & FLA. EXPRESS—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Port Tampa, and Augusta. Dining Car service.

3:25 P. M.— Daily. WASHINGTON & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED, VIA LYNCHBURG AND BRISTOL. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, and Memphis. Dining Car service.

4:25 P. M.— Daily. WASHINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Atlanta, Macon, New Orleans, Birmingham, Memphis, Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville. Dining Car service. Tourist Sleeping Car, Washington to San Francisco, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Tuesdays and Saturdays, Sunset Limited connection.

12:10 NIGHT— Daily. FAST MAIL—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, New York to Atlanta, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Miami, Fla. Steamship connections for Nassau, Key West, and Havana. Dining Car service.

SOUTHERN RY. OFFICE, 271 BROADWAY, and all Pennsylvania R. R. ticket offices.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Stations foot of West 23rd, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries.)

* Time West 23rd Street. Other figures Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. † Daily except Sunday. v Sunday leaves 4.55 P.M. Other trains daily. t Sunday leaves 6.45 A.M. e Sunday leaves 8.15 A.M. x Sunday leaves 6.15 P.M. y Sunday leaves 5.15 P.M.

t *6.55, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.

*7.55, e8.10 A. M. For BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and West, and principal local points. Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects for Coal Branches.

†*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 9.55 P. M.; connecting with through Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service a la carte.

*12.55, 1.00 P. M. } †*3.55, 4.10 P. M. } For WILKES-BARRE, SCRANTON, Coal Branches and intermediate points.

v*5.10, y5.20 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.

*5.55, x6.10 P. M. Chicago Vestibule Limited. For Niagara Falls and points West. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Toronto.

*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Exposition Express for BUFFALO and TORONTO.

*8.55, 9.00 P. M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago.

SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK locals, daily except Sunday; *9.25, 9.40 A. M. *4.10, 4.20, *6.10 6.20, *9.25 and 9.30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Annex Station, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

Stations in New York, foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mt. Morris Mail	5:00 pm	
Buff., Ithaca & Oswego Ex.	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Ex.	*1:00 pm	*5:00 pm
Sc'nton, Wlks-Bre.&Plymouth.	4:00 pm	12:20 pm
Chicago & Buff. Lim.	*7:00 pm	*7:30 am
Utica, Ithaca & Buff.	*9:45 pm	*7:10 am
†Syr., Buff. & Chi. Ex.	*11:30 pm	*9:30 am

†Sleepers open at 9:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 429, and 950 Broadway, and 14 Park Place.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage through to destination. *Daily.

WAR OF CITY OFFICIALS

Mr. Whalen Asks Why Controller Will Not Pay Claims.

QUESTIONS MR. COLER'S DATA

Says Careless Work Was Done in Reporting Prevailing Rate of Wages—The Controller's Reply.

The controversy between Corporation Counsel Whalen and Controller Coler over the payment of claims under the prevailing rates of wages law started afresh yesterday, when Mr. Whalen returned to the Controller 430 such claims, which had come to him from the Finance Department. With these returned claims a letter was sent in which the Controller was asked to give his reasons for refusing to settle them.

The Controller replied to Mr. Whalen's letter later in the day with another letter, in which he said that the claims referred to had been sent to the Law Department "in the usual course of business with request that an assistant be detailed to conduct such an examination of the claimant as is provided for under Section 149 of the charter." Continuing, the Controller in his letter said that sixteen years ago the Controller of the city received a request from the Law Department asking that all disputed claims filed in the Finance Department should be forwarded at once to the Law Department so that the latter might be prepared to defend the city's interests and that this practice has been followed to the present time.

In conclusion Mr. Coler said:

"I assume that you realize that your recent letters on this subject reverse the practice of many years' standing insisted on by your predecessors, but as it is my desire to accomplish everything that may reasonably be done to protect the city's interests, I will endeavor to comply with your request even though the labor and expense thereby incurred may be entirely wasted and nullified by the practice of confessions of judgments now prevailing to an unusual extent in your office.

"In order that I may clearly understand your desires, however, permit me to ask:

"1. Do you desire all claims to undergo examination and audit by the Department of Finance before being transmitted to the Law Department?

"2. Are you prepared to assign assistants to undertake in the office of the Department of Finance such necessary oral examinations of claimants as may be required under Section 149 of the charter in connection with the examinations undertaken by the examiners of my department?"

In a recent statement the Controller asked how the Corporation Counsel knew what the prevailing rate of wages in any particular trade was. In speaking on this point yesterday, Mr. Whalen said:

"Controller Coler must be forgetful, or else he has not complete knowledge of his own office. I have letters from the Controller, in reply to questions sent to him by me, as to the prevailing rate of wages. In those letters he tells me the result of his investigations. These letters, received in May and October, 1898, show he declared what the prevailing rates were from 1894 to and including 1897. His information showed how carelessly the work was done, because, in many instances, his report presented considerable increase over what was the prevailing rate, and what was allowed by the Corporation Counsel."

In this connection Mr. Whalen exhibited a letter dated May 21, 1898, in which he asked the Controller for information relative to the rate of wages paid in the following trades: Tinsmiths, plumbers, calkers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and painters, and the reply, dated June 9, 1898, and signed by Deputy Controller Daly, in which the latter inclosed the information desired. This information covered all the trades alluded to, and showed that in every one a consensus of opinion was received from several contractors in each line. The following is an example:

CARPENTERS.

1895.	
Thomas Falvey paid	$4.00 per day
W. H. Luyster paid	4.00 per day
Werner & Haas paid	4.00 per day
Robert Lange paid	4.00 per day
1896.	
Alfred Nugent paid	4.00 per day
1897.	
John Harper paid	4.00 per day
W. J. Kirkpatrick paid	4.00 per day
W. H. Luyster paid	4.00 per day
James Power paid	4.00 per day
Vance & McGuire paid	4.00 per day

A similar communication dated Oct. 14, was received by the Corporation Counsel in which the Controller quoted the prevailing rates in other trades, as obtained by him from the Central Federated Union.

Mr. Coler contends that he is fighting, not over the claims under the prevailing rate law, but against the practice of confessions of judgment.

"The present controversy between the Corporation Counsel and myself," Mr. Coler said yesterday, "is one that has no reference to any particular class of claims. The real question at issue is whether the elective financial officer of the City of New York has any discretion or is a mere figurehead. To-day this office is entirely ignored in the settlement of claims, after they have once been refused by the Controller. All that is necessary for persons having claims against the city is to make a demand on the Controller so excessive that he is bound to refuse, and then begin suit. The whole power of settlement is lodged with an appointive officer who is under a bond of only $5,000, while the elective officer is under one of $200,000.

"The Corporation Counsel has refused over his own signature to give the Controller any information about claims that he has been asked to press in behalf of the city, notably the Manhattan Elevated and other percentage cases, some of which no doubt have become outlawed. Mr. Whalen once agreed that I should have my own counsel in this controversy, so that I could get the question directly before the courts, but later he changed his mind, and since has always aided in having many taxpayers' actions thrown out of court, and delayed a judicial determination. Hence, the only recourse is to go to the Legislature."

The claims filed yesterday under the prevailing rate law aggregated $41,534.71.

A WOMAN IN MALE ATTIRE.

She Appears in Broadway and Inquires the Way to Coontown.

The Tenderloin has a problem and a mystery on its hands. The problem is how to treat the mystery and the mystery is, of course, a woman.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a young woman, who resembles a well-known actress who takes male parts, appeared on Broadway, near Fortieth Street, clad in the evening garments usually worn by men.

"Officer, where's Coontown," she demanded of an astounded policeman. Before he could gather his dazed faculties together with an exclamation of disgust she turned and sped down Broadway, followed by a crowd, and asking the same question of many persons.

She turned down Sixth Avenue and stopped in apparent despair. Her silk hat pushed back on her head allowed her long coil of hair to show in picturesque disorder, and a curious crowd closed in about her.

"Where's Coontown? I want to go down there and raise ——" she demanded.

At this moment a young man, with a long black beard, dressed just as a well-known actor is for his part, in a messenger boy's uniform, came running from Broadway, seized the young woman by the shoulders, and called loudly for a cab.

"I want to go to Coontown," wailed the young woman.

"Madam, didn't you ring for a messenger boy to take you there?" asked the young man.

"Yes, perhaps I did," admitted the young woman.

The Tenderloin Station House was less than half a block away, but the pair got away in a cab.

Yesterday afternoon in broad daylight the young woman again appeared on Broadway in male attire, wearing a brown sack walking coat and a white alpine hat. A curious crowd followed her, and at Twenty-seventh Street she turned west from Broadway and was soon lost in the side street.

Appeal for Aid for an Old Man.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $250 wherewith to put an old man into a home. He is incapacitated by bodily infirmity from earning his support, but very eager to do as much as he can. He is heartily recommended. Any money for this case sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly acknowledged.

SPIRITS IN A WILL CASE.

A Three-Cornered Contest Over the Estate of One of the De Forrest Sisters.

A three-cornered will contest, in which spirits, both alcoholic and ethereal, figure to a large extent, is on trial before Surrogate Thomas. The will is that made by Clara Teresa Hewitt, who at one time was quite celebrated for her beauty both here and abroad. She and her sister Agnes were known as the De Forrest sisters. They traveled extensively, and at one time had considerable wealth.

Agnes died several years ago from overindulgence in stimulants. Teresa died last Summer, and Coroner Bausch determined that alcoholism was the cause. At the time she died she lived at 236 West Forty-fifth Street, in a house left to her by her sister. The building is on the ground leased from William Waldorf Astor.

After Mrs. Hewitt's death two wills turned up. One was dated Feb. 1, 1899, and gave property worth about $30,000 to Josephine Sirenson, who had been a servant in Mrs. Hewitt's employ. The other will, dated April 19, 1899, gave the property to Fancher H. Underhill. When the latter offered the will for probate Miss Sirenson gave notice of a contest on the ground that the testatrix was mentally incompetent when she made the second will. Meanwhile twelve people claiming to be cousins and next of kin decided to contest both wills, alleging undue influence and incompetency.

Witnesses testified yesterday that Mrs. Hewitt's real name was Margaret O'Shea, and that she had taken the name of Clara De Forrest, and afterward that of Mrs. Clara Teresa Hewitt.

A Mrs. Kirk, who lived with Mrs. Hewitt, said that on some days Mrs. Hewitt consumed four quarts of whisky, and if she could not obtain the liquor she would threaten to jump out of the window. Mrs. Kirk said that often during the night Mrs. Hewitt would get out of bed and carry on an animated conversation with her dead sister. She would tell Agnes all about her troubles and bad luck. If Mrs. Kirk came into the room Mrs. Hewitt would make her sit in the corner and listen to the conversation.

The hearing will be continued Friday.

FIRE NEXT TO A SCHOOL.

Pupils Kept Intent on Their Lessons and a Panic Averted.

The 900 pupils of Public School No. 163 quietly said their lessons yesterday afternoon while the roof of a house not twenty steps away sent up flames that attracted a crowd of several hundred people. To Policeman John J. O'Connor of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station is due the credit of averting a panic.

Daniel Scanlon, who lives at 507 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, discovered flames in his attic at 1:55 o'clock and summoned O'Connor, who sent out an alarm. Engine Companies Nos. 35 and 36 and Hook and Ladder No. 14 responded. In the meantime O'Connor informed the principal of the public school next door that there was no need of dismissing the children. When the firemen arrived he told them to work quietly, which they did so successfully that the pupils of the school, with the exception of one class, did not know there was a fire in the neighborhood, and that class remained quietly in their seats.

The burned house is a frame dwelling of two floors and an attic. No cause of the fire can be discovered. The damage was $100, and the house is insured for $2,500.

LEGAL NOTES.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION SUIT SETTLED.—A settlement was effected yesterday of the suit brought against the Long Island Railroad Company by William E. Midgley for damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Mr. Midgley, who was President of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, was charged by the railroad company with grand larceny, and was arrested and held in $20,000 bail, which, after he had been some days in jail, was reduced to $10,000. He was acquitted on the trial, in April, 1896, in the General Sessions, by direction of the Court. The trial of Mr. Midgley's suit, which took place last February, before Justice Smyth, lasted three weeks, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $20,000. The record on defendant's appeal covered nearly 500 pages, besides 100 pages of exhibits. The case was on the calendar of the Appellate Division yesterday for argument of the appeal, but before it was reached the parties agreed upon terms of settlement. A part of the business of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company was the insuring of railroads against their liabilities for accidents to their employes, to passengers, and to other persons. The Long Island Railroad Company became a policy holder, paying an annual premium of $65,000. At the time the insurance company failed, in 1893, it had paid the railroad company $40,000 for losses incurred, and there were claims and suits in process of litigation for more than $100,000, for which it was liable. The prosecution against Mr. Midgley grew out of complications in reference to the insurance company's failure.

***

TENANT BY THE COURTESY.—Mary E. Camp died in Brooklyn in October, 1866, leaving Calvin B. Camp, her husband, and four children. Proceedings instituted for the condemnation of her real estate by the City of Brooklyn for a public park resulted, after her death, in an award of $26,000. The husband, who was a tenant by the courtesy of his wife's estate, procured his own appointment as guardian of his children, and receipted as such guardian for the amount of the award. He appropriated the money for his own use in his business, which, for the want of funds, he was finally obliged to discontinue. He died in January, 1893, leaving a will which was probated. In a proceeding by William C. Camp, one of the children, to require Nelson Cross, the father's executor, to account, one of the defenses was that the Surrogate's Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The Surrogate's decree awarding about $3,000 to the petitioner, which was sustained by the Second Appellate Division, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Justice Bradley below. The Court held that the Surrogate's Court, by virtue of the father's relation as guardian, had sufficient jurisdiction to require his executor to account for the award thus received by the husband. It was held that items of credit in the husband's favor appearing in an account previously rendered by him of the amount received from such award, which the petitioner put in evidence upon such accounting by the husband's executor, might be allowed by the Surrogate as prima facie proved, although they were not supported by vouchers as required by the statute.

***

OBJECTIONABLE EVIDENCE TAKEN ON COMMISSION.—Robert H. Megraw, when sued by John Wanamaker, Thomas B. Wanamaker, and Robert C. Ogden, composing the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co., doing business in Philadelphia, for $269.24, admitted that this amount was due, but counterclaimed an alleged balance due him of $1,000 on a contract of employment by plaintiffs, and demanded the difference of $730.76. Megraw's story was that he was to receive from plaintiffs a yearly salary of $4,000, beginning July 1, 1889, and an additional sum of $1,000, if he remained with them during the year, and faithfully performed his duties as assistant buyer. Though he complied with the agreement, he said, he received only $4,000 on the contract. This contract was made through Sidney W. Rice, manager and buyer of the plaintiffs' dress goods department. Thomas B. Wanamaker testified that he authorized Rice to employ Megraw for $4,000 and no more, and that he was put on the pay roll at that sum. A judgment given for defendant for his counterclaim, on the verdict of the jury, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the First Department. The testimony of Rice, which was taken upon commission and interrogatories, corroborated that of the defendant as to the terms of the employment. The interrogatories, which were objectionable in form, were not objected to in their settlement. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the Court, held that the admission in evidence at the trial of answers which were responsive in form, to such interrogatories, but were abstractly objectionable because stating conclusions of the witness and not the substance of conversations, was not reversible error. Justice Barrett gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the question was whether Rice had authority to contract for more than $4,000, and that plaintiffs had a right to have Wanamaker's testimony passed upon by the jury upon its inherent merits, unaffected by Rice's incompetent deductions from an undisclosed conversation.

FIGHTING FOR GARDINER

District Attorney's Counsel Accuses Counsel for Prosecution.

In Forfeited Bail Bond Cases Mr. Untermyer Shows that Mr. Gardiner Took Action.

The investigation in the case of the charges of the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was continued before Commissioner Wilcox yesterday in Part XII. of the Supreme Court. The examination of Fulton McMahon of counsel employed by the Attorney General by Mr. Untermyer of counsel for the District Attorney took a considerable portion of the time. Mr. Untermyer had on the preceding day said that Mr. McMahon had himself sought to have a case in which he had been interested as counsel transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions, one of the things which was charged against the District Attorney. Mr. Deming yesterday morning, addressing Mr. Untermyer, said:

"Yesterday you made a charge against Mr. McMahon. I now ask you to prove that charge."

Mr. Untermyer said that he had not charged Mr. McMahon with wrongfully assisting in securing the transfer, but with having joined in the application for the transfer. Mr. Deming asked that Mr. McMahon be called to the stand. The case in question was one of Krakauer, a delicatessen dealer, arrested for selling on Sunday.

Mr. Untermyer asked: "Did you represent the Sabbath Society in that case?"

"I did not," replied Mr. McMahon.

"Did you call upon the District Attorney as a private citizen or as a lawyer?"

"As a lawyer."

"Representing whom?"

"Representing the Sabbath Committee."

Mr. McMahon then described the case in question, which was a test case. The Grand Jury three times refused to indict, but finally did so at the request of the defendant. On trial Judge McMahon had directed the jury to acquit.

There was a return to the Krakauer case in the afternoon session, when Mr. McMahon was again called to the stand. Mr. Untermyer said that Mr. McMahon having said that he did not submit a brief in the Krakauer case, he desired to prove the untruthfulness of the witness. "I have here," said he, "the brief prepared and presented by him and indorsed by him as a brief."

Mr. McMahon started to make an explanation, but Commissioner Wilcox advised him not to.

The Court held that the truthfulness of the witness was not material, and at the request of Mr. Untermyer the morning testimony of Mr. McMahon was stricken out.

The question of transferred cases and dismissed indictments was again taken up. Of the cases dismissed Mr. Untermyer showed that many classes of cases were prosecuted by societies, such as the Gerry Society.

There was a clash between counsel when Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Welsh, Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, if there had not been a greater number of excise cases disposed of under Col. Gardiner than under preceding District Attorneys. The Court held that counsel for the District Attorney should confine his cross-examination to matters in evidence. Mr. Untermyer argued that he should be entitled to cross-examine the witness every time he took the stand. The decision was a qualified accession to his contention.

Most of the afternoon was given up to the consideration of forfeited bail bond cases. A batch of 212 papers was produced, and taking one at a time Mr. Deming called witnesses. In each case Mr. Untermyer brought out that the usual measures had been taken by the District Attorney to recover from bondsmen where defendants had decamped, and that it was not his fault if the Sheriff had been unable to recover.

A sample case was that of Jacob Straun, who had gone on a bond for $2,000. He had given the house 20 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on which there was a mortgage for $20,000. The Sheriff had tried to collect, but Straun said that he had set a detective to work, and the absconder was brought back.

The hearing was adjourned over to Tuesday next.

LOWER WATER RATE ADOPTED.

It Is to be About $2 Less Than Was Proposed.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply gained a victory in the Board of Public Improvements yesterday when that body, after a heated discussion, adopted his, the minority, report on a uniform water rate for all the boroughs. President Holahan, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and Deputy Controller Levey opposed Mr. Dalton's report, but they were outvoted. The rate as adopted is about $2 lower than was proposed by the majority of the special committee which has had the subject under discussion for several months.

Mr. Dalton disputed the figures made by the Department of Finance, which showed a deficiency in the water account of $1,215,000 at the end of the year 1898, and made a long statement in which he urged that at the lower rate the sinking fund on water account would not be hazarded.

Mr. Levey retaliated by saying that the Department of Finance was not in error and that the law requiring water bonds to mature in twenty years made it imperative that rates should be established high enough to provide a generous sinking fund for the retirement of such bonds.

W. H. GERMAIN A SUICIDE.

Former Court Clerk Shoots Himself at Great Neck, L. I.

William H. Germain, formerly clerk of the Tenth District Court, shot and killed himself yesterday at Great Neck, L. I. He had been suffering from despondency for some time, it is said, and went to Great Neck Saturday to visit friends there. About noon yesterday he called on an acquaintance, from whom he borrowed a dollar, saying that he wanted to get shaved and had run out of change. He requested that a boy be sent to get the change. After leaving a barber's shop the boy walked a short distance with him, when Germain stopped suddenly, and, drawing a revolver, shot himself through the head.

Germain is said to have had a wife and two daughters, who reside in Brooklyn. The body was sent to Roslyn where friends of the dead man live.

COURT REBUKES DETECTIVES.

Releases Three Men Rearrested After Their First Discharge.

Magistrate Brann in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon discharged three men who were arraigned on the charge of highway robbery. The Central Office detectives who had the men in custody rearrested them as they were about to leave the courtroom. As specific charges were not given, the Magistrate took occasion to rebuke the detectives for too great zeal, which he said rendered both them and the Court liable to damages for false arrest. By his order the men were again released, although the detectives protested that the rearrests were made by order of Capt. McClusky.

The three men were John Martin, twenty-five years old, a pattern maker, of 227 West Thirty-eighth Street; Joseph Kenny, twenty-four years old, an iron worker, of Hoboken, N. J., and Joseph Martin, thirty-five years old, a molder of 44 Morris Street, all of whom, as alleged by the police, have bad records. They had been arrested on the night of Feb. 15 by three detectives, on a charge of trying to rob a man named Joseph Tallement at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. Tallement was intoxicated at the time, and declared that the men were his friends. He did not appear in court against them.

A New Weekly Paper in Lakewood.

The first issue of The Lakewood Independent, a new weekly newspaper established in Lakewood, N. J., by William C. Cozier, made its appearance last week. It is announced that The Independent will be strictly a local newspaper, and that its aim will be to promote the best interests of Lakewood. Its policy is described as independent in all things. The first issue consists of four pages, and its news columns are largely filled with Lakewood and general New Jersey matters. The leading editorial states that "the editor of The Independent feels that there is a field here for a wide-awake weekly, a paper which will print the news and call things by their right names."

RESCUED SINKING SCHOONER.

The Winifred Comes Into Port with the Henry R. Tilton in Tow—Mate's Story.

The Morgan Line steamer Winifred, Capt. Langhorne, from New Orleans, arrived in port yesterday, having in tow the three-masted schooner Henry R. Tilton, Capt. Cobb, from Savannah, Feb. 9, for New York, which had been picked up in a sinking condition on Tuesday morning in latitude 38.13, longitude 72.25. When the vessels passed in the Hook the schooner had settled so low that her decks were almost completely awash.

Mate Armstrong of the Winifred, in telling of the rescue, said that at 7:15 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the position given above, the officers of the Winifred saw signals of distress hoisted on a brig. "When we hove down on her," said the mate, "she proved to be the British brig Curacao, from Macoris for New York. As we drew near we also discovered the Tilton with her ensign up, Union down, and lying low in the water, and it then appeared that the Curacao was only flying distress signals for the Tilton, having been lying by her all the previous night.

"I launched a boat, and, with four seamen, went to the schooner. The Captain said she had eight feet of water in her hold and was fast becoming waterlogged, and wanted a tow. It took three hours to get a hawser fast to her, during which time the lifeboat was dashed against the vessel's side and stove in by the heavy sea. As we proceeded to port the schooner settled rapidly, and we were barely able to get her into the harbor."

The Tilton, which carries pine lumber, was taken by a tug down the bay to Red Hook. Captain Cobb of the schooner, when seen yesterday afternoon at the office of her agents, affected to make light of the accident. "There is nothing to talk about," said the Captain, with a shrug of his shoulders. "She sprung a leak in a storm some seventy miles east of the Delaware Cape last Saturday. The crew of seven men manned the pumps for forty-eight hours, and several were exhausted. If the Winifred hadn't picked us up I suppose we should have sailed into port."

SPOIL SOPHOMORES' DINNER.

Rutgers Freshmen, Balked by Police Interference, Resort to Chemicals.

BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Rutgers College freshmen spoiled the annual dinner of the sophomore class to-night and caused the diners to flee the banquet hall before the second course was reached.

The freshman dinner this year had been held at Plainfield, and the sophomores were unsuccessful in their attempt at interference. It is a point of honor with the sophomore class, however, to hold their dinner in this city and to defy interference. Their dinner last night was laid in the banquet room on the second floor of Wikoff's restaurant, and elaborate plans of the freshmen to prevent it miscarried. The sophomores sat down, not only with their own number intact, but with an involuntary freshman guest, who, seated in a high chair, with a bib tied under his chin, was fed with milk amid sophomore hoots.

The freshmen heard of their classmate's plight and gathered in front of the restaurant to storm the banquet room. The entrance was guarded by a squad of policemen. A freshman, whose name hereafter will be famous in the annals of his class, bethought him of another plan. A flask of sulphuretted hydrogen was procured from the college laboratory and hurled through the window into the banquet hall. It burst, and the next instant half-suffocated sophomores shot down the stairway and dropped from windows into the arms of the howling freshmen. The waiters and other occupants of the restaurant rushed gasping after them, while the sickening odor spread through open windows into the street.

When the two classes met in the street there was a "rush," in which the stifled sophomores were worsted. The police soon broke up the struggling mob, however, and, although small groups met in skirmishes several times during the night, no more mass rushes took place.

TO SUCCEED THE NEW YORK.

Battleship Kearsarge to Become the North Atlantic Flagship.

It was said at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that the Navy Department had decided to retire the armored cruiser New York as flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron and replace her with the new battleship Kearsarge.

The New York has been the flagship of the squadron since before the war with Spain, and has seen much hard service. The reason given for the change is that the cruiser is in need of an overhauling and a "rest."

It was said that in addition to the Kearsarge, the new battleship Kentucky and the reconstructed cruiser Atlanta will be added to the North Atlantic Squadron. The New York is now in West Indian waters. She is due at Hampton Roads on March 23, and, it is expected, will come to the Brooklyn yard in April, when Admiral Farquhar will transfer his flag to the Kearsarge.

GLEASON MEN REINSTATED.

Firemen to Have Their Positions and $125,000 Back Pay.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court at Long Island City, yesterday handed down a decision reinstating eighty-four Gleason men as members of the Fire Department, and requiring the city to refund them about $125,000 back pay.

These men were removed on March 17, 1898, after Mayor Gleason had been legislated out of office and Tammany Hall assumed control of the government. A month ago the suits of the firemen came before Justice Garretson, and that of Mortimer Gleason was first tried as a test case. The Court, after hearing both sides, charged the jury that the facts were admitted, and that it was only a question of law, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the decision of the court on the question of law which had been raised. This was the decision handed down yesterday.

SIEFKE'S WILL CONTESTED.

Thought Every Woman His Wife and Every Man His Brother, It Is Said.

Relatives of Herman Siefke, the wealthy German, who died in Bay Ridge about a month ago and left all his property to his nephew, Herman Siefke, and his wife, are bringing suit to have the will set aside on the allegation that at the time he made his will he was already a lunatic, although that was five years before he was adjudged to be so by the court.

Henry M. Gescheidt, the lawyer for the contestants, said yesterday:

"Siefke came to this country over fifty years ago, and became an errand boy in a grocery store in which women bought gin and had it charged up against their husbands as groceries. He saved his tips and earnings and soon started a similar business for himself, in which he made money rapidly, investing it in real estate, but he contracted the gin habit, and when his wife died he imagined that every woman whom he met was his wife.

"He retired from business in 1878, and when one of his brothers died he would stop men in the street and insist that each one was his brother.

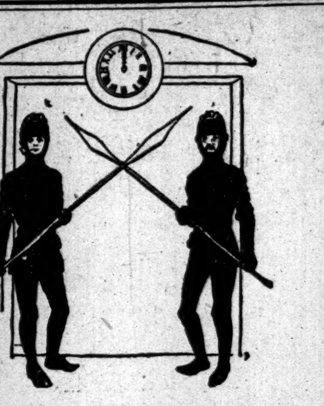
"In 1881 he employed his nephew, Herman, and Herman's wife to keep house for him. They collected the rents of his houses, which amounted to between $15,000 and $20,000 a year, and never made an accounting to any one. In 1893, on application of Siefke's brother, Henry Siefke, the Alderman, he was declared a lunatic. He died at Bay Ridge at the age of eighty-one."

The relatives who are ignored in the will are Christine Vehslage, the wife of Congressman Vehslage, who is his niece; Harry S., the son of the late Alderman Siefke, who was his brother, and two other nephews and a niece.

The case will come up on March 7 before the Surrogate's Court, in Brooklyn.

H. O'Neill & Co.'s Employes' Ball.

The annual ball of the Mutual Benefit Association of the employes of H. O'Neill & Co. will be given to-morrow evening at Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. About 3,000 invitations have been issued thus far, many to the old patrons of the house. The proceeds go to the association's fund. Music will be furnished by Prof. Thomas Ward's orchestra. The committee of employes having the affair in charge is W. G. Thomas, Chairman; W. C. Strange, and H. A. McGorry.



A jolly interesting old happening shuts up our stores to-day.

An old time grab-bag sale will open up our stores to-morrow.

'Tis a bag full of quality more than quantity.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

KILLS A CHICKEN THIEF.

Policeman Encounters a Marauder in Morrisania and Puts a Bullet Into His Heart.

Policeman Thomas Everett of the Morrisania Police Station made a reputation for himself yesterday by killing a chicken thief. It was only after a prolonged struggle, in which the thief displayed conspicuous dodging ability, that a bullet from the policeman's revolver struck him in the heart. His body was taken to the Morrisania Police Station, the authorities at the Morgue refusing to care for it.

Everett was leisurely strolling along Morris Avenue whistling to himself when suddenly excited cries were heard from the direction of N. J. Brodrick's saloon, which is at 563 Morris Avenue, and the policeman hastened thither. In a passageway between the saloon and the adjoining tenement he saw a number of men and women, apparently fighting among themselves.

Pushing his way into their midst, Everett came face to face with the chicken thief, who was holding his ground against the whole crowd. Grasping his club, the policeman rushed toward the miscreant, and the latter was soon beating a hasty retreat up the stairway. On the second floor he made a brief stand, posting himself in a corner and defying his pursuer with tooth and nail, but he was compelled to flee up the next flight of steps.

Then Everett drew his revolver and put a bullet into his opponent's heart. The thief fell dead in the corner, and before his body grew cold it was being borne to the police station, where the Sergeant, aided by a Century Dictionary and three natural histories, declared it to be the remains of a brown mink. Later it was sent to a taxidermist. Over 100 chickens recently disappeared from the neighborhood in which the thief made his last stand.

MILLER BEFORE REFEREE.

His Counsel Intimates He May Effect a Compromise with Creditors of the Franklin Syndicate.

William F. Miller was brought before Referee Koehler in the United States court in Brooklyn, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus issued on Tuesday by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court. The writ was obtained in order to force Miller to testify in the bankruptcy proceedings instituted by the creditors of the Franklin Syndicate. Miller was represented by Louis J. Vorhaus and the creditors by Francis A. McCloskey. Attorney Vorhaus offered many objections to the examination of Miller, all of which were overruled by the referee. It was then requested that the examination be deferred till Miller could file a schedule of his debts. His attorney intimated that he might effect a compromise with his creditors. Mr. Vorhaus demanded that the books of the syndicate be returned, in order that he might make out the schedule. At this point the referee adjourned the hearing till next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Miller's attorneys will to-day apply to Judge Thomas for an order compelling the counsel for the creditors to show cause why the order for the examination of Miller should not be set aside.

Miller denied yesterday that he had made any statement to the effect that he was not found in Montreal, as Capt. Reynolds claims he was. Chief Devery said yesterday that he still believes that Capt. Reynolds made a true report to him of Miller's arrest.

ELECTED COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Chalmers Martin of Princeton Called to Pittsburg.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers Martin, Assistant Professor of Hebrew in the Princeton Theological Seminary, has been elected to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania College for Women at Pittsburg. The college has 300 students.

When seen yesterday Dr. Martin said that as he was preparing a series of special lectures for the seminary students he would not be able to make his decision for several days.

Dr. Martin was graduated from Princeton University in 1879 and from the seminary in 1882. He then took the Hebrew fellowship and engaged largely in literary work. He became Professor of Hebrew in the seminary eight years ago.

CAPT. MARKS RETIRES.

The Ninth Regiment Loses Its Senior Company Commander.

Capt. Wolcott Marks, senior Captain of the Ninth Regiment, has applied for retirement on account of the pressure of business. He is the Captain of Company F, and has been with it since 1877, when he joined it as a private. He was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant Nov. 3, 1877, Second Lieutenant Jan. 3, 1882, First Lieutenant June 11, 1885, Captain Nov. 10, 1885.

When the Spanish war broke out, Capt. Marks was assigned to the inspection of submarine cables in the harbor of this city, and for this reason could not go to the front with the regiment. He took an active part in the organization of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, of which he was made Major. Capt. Marks is a popular officer, and Col. Morris said yesterday he was sorry to lose him.

STORY OF COERCION DENIED.

Mr. Gray Contradicts the Charge of a Witness in the Welch Case.

The taking of evidence in the trial of Ernest M. Welch, who is charged with subornation of perjury in the suit of Jacob Lacs against the Everard Brewing Company, was finished yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. The case was adjourned until Monday, when it will go before the jury.

The first witness yesterday was Assistant District Attorney Gerald Hull Gray, who was accused by Henry Irving Schoen on Monday of having coerced him into signing a statement on Nov. 15, 1898, in which he admitted having perjured himself in the Lacs suit against the brewing company. Mr. Gray testified yesterday that he had used no force or intimidation in his dealings with Schoen, and that the latter had signed the statement of his own volition.

Assistant District Attorney Honey testified that Schoen had signed the statement of his own free will.

"I was in the room with Mr. Gray and Schoen when he signed it," he said, "and saw the whole proceeding. Schoen signed the statement willingly and without any coercion or undue persuasion. He was not locked in the District Attorney's office, either."

Andrew Lang, a Commissioner of Deeds attached to the District Attorney's office, who witnessed Schoen's statement, corroborated the evidence given by the Assistant District Attorney.

STERN BROTHERS

Special Values, To-morrow

Misses' Waists

Flannel in new colorings, at $2.95, Value $4.50

Flannel Tucked, with bands of Taffeta Silk, at $4.50, Value $6.50

Taffeta Silk Waists in pastel colorings, tucked and corded, $4.95, $5.98, Value $6.50 & $8.00

Boys' Clothing

Top Coats of Oxford Cheviots and Tan Covert Cloths, 3 to 16 years, at $5.00

Russian Knickerbocker Suits of English Galateas and French Chambrays sizes 3 to 8 years, $2.95, $3.98

Sailor Suits of Navy Blue English Serges, sizes 3 to 12 years, at $4.95

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Boys' & Youths' Calf Lace Shoes, sizes 13 to 2, at $2.40

" 2½ " 6, at $2.65

"Little Men's" Shoes sizes 9 to 13½ at $1.95

Children's & Misses' Kid Button Boots patent leather tips, sizes 9 to 10½ at $1.65

" 11 " 2 at $1.95

West Twenty-Third Street

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. To-day, 2:15. The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company. THE AMBASSADOR. EXTRA MATINEE THIS THURSDAY, 2:15.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love. **NEXT MONDAY, CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY, (including Seymour Hicks, Fanny Brough, Herbert Standing, Chas. Kemble, C. P. Little, and Ellaline Terriss.) in "MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW." **SEATS READY.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées To-day and Saturday at 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS \| THE LITTLE MINISTER. XTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in his new play, SHERLOCK HOLMES.

MADISON SQ. Theatre. B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. Evenings, 7:40. Matinées at 2. Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

Neapolitan Troubadours to-night, Chickering Hall. Hear Farmer play Banjo, Chickering Hall to-night.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK M'LLE FIFI. XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. NEXT MONDAY, MODJESKA, Assisted by John E. Kellerd. Mon., Tu. & Wed. Evs. & Wed. Mat., Mary Stuart; Thu., Fri., & Sat. Evs., Marie Antoinette; Sat. Mat., The Ladies' Battle. Seats on sale.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA LAST WEEK. 42st., B'w'y & 7th av. Mats. To-day & Sat. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP. 50c. \| Admission to Promenade \| 50c. MONDAY EV'G. FEB. 26. MAM'SELLE 'AWKINS WITH JOSEPHINE HALL.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM THIS MORNING, FEB. 22, AT 11, ERNEST SETON THOMPSON. "PERSONALITY OF WILD ANIMALS." 100 Illustrations. Reserved seats, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents. J. B. POND, Manager.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB 24TH ANNUAL DOG SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Open Feb. 20, 21, 22, & 23, 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

CASINO! LAST WEEK But One! XTRA MAT. THE PRINCESS CHIC! TO-DAY! Washington's Birthday.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. MAT. TO-DAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

BIJOU TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. —FIRST TIMES— AUNT HANNAH

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. To-day & Sat. at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. 5TH MONTH. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. New Broadway Burlesquers. "McAVOY & MAY, LA FA FALLA."

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St \| No Matinée This Saturday. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mat. Saturday. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. Last 2 Weeks of Mr. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

HARLEM Op. House \| HENRY MILLER In The Only Way. \| Mat. To-day at 2:15. Nxt Wk—Andrew Mack in The Last of the Rohans.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to All. Japanese Acrobats, Midget Horse, Missing Link.

Irving Place Theatre. Mat. (red. pr.) to-day. LAST WEEK. "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—DIPLOMACY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. :Matinées To-day, Sat., & Wed :DAVID :BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. IN OLD KENTUCKY XTRA MAT TO-DAY. Nxt Wk—Rogers Bros. in Wall St.

Tickets for Banjo Concert, Chickering Hall, 50c. Max Eugene will sing, Chickering Hall to-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

To-night, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 23, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, and Salignac.

Sat. Mat., Feb. 24, at 2, L'AFRICAINE. Mmes. Nordica and Clementine De Vere; MM. Scotti, Ed. de Reszké, Plançon, and Cornubert (début.)

Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 24th, at 8, at Popular Prices, AIDA. Mmes. Emma Eames and Olitzka; MM. Perotti, Plançon, and Campanari.

Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 25, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Zélie de Lussan; Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Scotti, Bars, Ocellier, and Plancon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 26, at 8. LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac.

Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7 precisely, third performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 28, at 8, Mozart's Opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszké, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.

Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 1, at 6:45 precisely, first performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Molka-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Paur.

Fri. Ev'g, March 2, at 7:30, Wagner's Opera, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszké.

WEBER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Boston Symphony Orchestra Mr. Gericke Conductor. Programme. BERLIOZ, Overture, "King Lear"; MENDELSSOHN, Violin Concerto; CESAR FRANCK, "Les Eolides," (first time); BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 8. Soloist: Miss Leonora Jackson. Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People WITH EXPLANATION BY FRANK DAMROSCH....Director. Fourth Concert, Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL. Soloist....Mme. SZUMOWSKA. Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Banjo Concert to-night, Chickering Hall. Filipino Band and Dancers, Chickering Hall to-night.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thursday, March 1, at 3. DE PACHMANN IN —CHOPIN— PRELUDES, MAZOURKAS AND ETUDES. Res. Seats $1 and $1.50, at Schuberth's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH Second Humorous and Musical Recital. TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 23, AT 8:15. Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Chamber Music Matinee Tuesday afternoon, February 27, at 2:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 26, at 3 o'Clock. LUDWIG BREITNER'S GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. MR. GUSTAVE HINRICHS..CONDUCTOR. (Boxes seating seven) $15.00 each; seats, $1.50 and $2.00 each; GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00. For sale at Schuberth's Music Store, 23 Union Sq.

Steuber, Banjo wonder, Chickering Hall to-night. Secure your tickets for Banjo Concert, Chickering Hall, to-night.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. DIGBY BELL 15c., 25c., 50c. CAMILLA URSO, Daisy Lovering & Co., Maxwell & Simpson, Moving Pictures, Pete Baker, and Others. To-day, Wash. Birthday—Open 9:30 A. M.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. FLO. IRWIN, 15c, 25, 50c. Anderson, Appleton & Co. Polly Holmes, M'v'gPic's, 4 Colbys, "Bonner," others. To-day, Wash. Birthday— Open 12 Noon.

SPECIAL—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Last Stand of the Gallant Lawton. EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. CINEMATOGRAPH. British and Boer War. Neapolitan Troubadours & Orchestra. Open 10:30 in the morning.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV. INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY MATCH, Brown University vs. Columbia University. Friday, Feb. 23, at 8:15 P. M. Admission, 50 cts. Skates free.

The New York Broadway, 44-45 St. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Extra Mat. TO-DAY. Broadway to Tokio. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT Annual Vaudeville Benefit, ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA. An enormous programme of star acts.

Amelia Summerville to-night, Chickering Hall. Hear the Banjo orchestra, Chickering Hall to-night.

KNICKERBOCKER. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. When We Were Twenty-one. SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Koster & Bial's Henri French, Ida Fuller, The Olifans, TrulyShattuck, Arthur Nelstone & Minnie Abbey, ors. Matinée To-day and Saturday. Gen. Adm., 50c.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW, THORNE & CARLETON. BLANCH RING, DOLAN & LENHARR, SMITH & COOK. CONROY & McDONALD. This morning, doors open at 9:30 A. M.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Ave—Castle Sq. Op. Co. SPECIAL MAT. TO-DAY. Cissie Loftus, Berri, Quinlan, Delamotte, Moulan, Elder. MASCOT. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. NEXT WEEK—Rigoletto.

Box Office open all day. Chickering Hall. Fannie Heinline plays to-night, Chickering Hall.